THE RIO NEWS.

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Number 6

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 10th, 1891.

If we understand the phraseology used, the Constituinte has provided for a surtax on imports of 15 per cent. for the benefit of the states. Aside from the propriety of providing for state revenues in this manner, there is one very important question involvthere is one very important question involved which ought not to be overlooked—the unnecessary and intolerable burden which such a tax imposes upon the people. Everybody is complaining of the excessive costs of living, of the anomalously high prices of imported goods. As the great mass of the people are miserably poor, and as salaries, wages and the generality of prices current are not sufficient to meet these increased charges on the necessaries of life, all these must be advanced—which will be difficult must be advanced—which will be difficult—or great inisery must result. Over-taxation

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BIENDOS AVERS AND NEW VORK. duties on certain staples would increase the revenue, while increasing them beyond a certain point will invariably decrease consumption and, in consequence, the revenue. If the government is not careful, it will soon have smuggling operations along the whole coast and southern frontier. And, still further, if it does not begin to retrace these false steps it will soon have a popular discontent to face which not even an army will be able to repress. be able to repress.

> The intense heat of the past month and the steadily increasing death rate bring uponce more the question of sanitary precautions. The health of the city has been so exceptionally good during the past year that the authorities have apparently forgotten that Rio was ever visited by an epidemic. Even now, there are no indications of any special peril, but at the same time it is just as well to hear in mind that an epidemic of lever, or accesso pernices, is possible and that it is wise to take all necessary precautions. And in this respect we must repeat what we have so often written in these columns, that steps should THE intense heat of the past month and written in these columns, that steps should be taken to water the streets and thus reduce the heat. It was discovered by a sanitary inspector a couple of years hence that watering the streets is prejudicial to health, and he carried his theory into execution. And the result followed, as execution. And the result followed, as everyone must remember, that we had the worst epidemic of accesso pernicioso that Rio ever experienced. It ought to be apparent, even to the unscientific, that the constant absorption of heat by buildings and pavements for a time must produce an almost intolerable state of existence, and that the most dangerons maladies must necessarily result. In our opinion the watering of the streets toward evening makes them much cooler, and thus enables the people to sleep comfortably, which in itself is one of the best precautions against illness. Plenty of sleep and good wholesome food are absolutely necessary for health, and the authorities who provide for these do much to insure the public against neuth, and the authorities who provide for these do much to insure the public against epidemic invasions. With dear and un-wholesome food and with our streets of the temperature of ovens, even at night, we are certainly well within the danger limits and may incur the penalty of our indiscretion at any moment.

Attons the recent acts of the Constituent Assembly is one which restricts the coasting trade to the Brazilian flag. While we do not dispute the right of every nation to make such restrictions, and while we do not dispute the benefits sometimes growing out of such restrictions, we are confident that in this particular case it is unwise, and will be most prejudicial to the best interests of the country. In the first place, the tasks and country. In the first place, the tastes and temperament of the Brazilian people do not temperament of the Brazilian people do not lead them to scafaring occupations. They have never yet shows any inclination to be more than dry-land sailots, and they have never yet managed a steamship line successfully by themselves. The recent undertaking in that direction has been, in our opinion, a lamentable failure, and may be accepted as a fair indication what is in store for us when all foreign competition is driven opinion, a lamentable failure, and may be accepted as a fair indication what is in store for us when all foreign competition is driven from the coast. Freights will become exorbitant, the service will be uncertain, dilatory and without guarantees, and the revennes, as now, will be dissipated in speculation and visionary schemes. This being the case, the restriction of the coasting trude to such companies will be, in the second place, a serious obstacle to commerce and the prosperity of the country. Brazil is a country so exceptionally situated that no just comparison can be drawn with foreign countries. Her geographical situation makes her sen-coast cities ports of call rather than termin of the great ocean lines. And from three to four of them are included in the calls of a majority of the steamship lines tonching this coast. The service offered and the competition afforded by these lines tend to keep the coasting freights at a comparatively low figure, and is thus of direct benefit to the country. If

all this beneficial service is now prohibited the people of Brazil will be the chief losers, for they will no longer have the benefit of a competition which has tended to facilitate rade and cheapen the costs of transportation. It is an unwise policy to dismiss a servant who does his work well and cheaply, for one who does not know his business and wants extra pay. As for the effect of this restriction on the American line, which is specially subsidized to call at a number of Brazilian ports, and has rendered an inportant service to the whole northern coast in so doing, we need not discuss. That it will seriously injure that line no one will dispute. We shall therefore have the anomaly of seeing Brazil subsidize a line of steamers, and at the same time forbidding the exercise of one of the most lucrative branches of its service.

THE NEW TREATY.

In view of the almost manimous condemnation of the commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States, which we reproduce in another column, and in view of the misapprehensions and unjust censures of which it has been made the subject, we shall undertake to place the matter before our readers impartially and candidly. And in so doing we trust our Brazilian friends will excuse our undertaking to defend a point at issue which they seem to lack the courage and independence to do for themselves. It should be permitted to no one to dispute the right of this country to make such a treaty. Brazil has not yet been reduced to the vassalage of Egypt, or the semi-vassalage of Turkey, and she has still a perfect right to negotiate any treaty which In view of the almost unanimous cona perfect right to negotiate any treaty which she considers advantageous to herself, either suc considers advantageous to herself, either politically or commercially. The treaty may not be wise, nor politic, and it may conflict with favors or engagements previously celebrated with other countries, but in all this she is exercising a sovereign right, subject only to the opinion of her own people. Any nation having a treaty with Bravill containing that were illustrated and pie. Any nation having a treaty with Bra-zil containing that most illogical and im-just stipulation known as the 'most favored nation clause," can at once demand the same favors granted to the United States, but beyond that they can not go.

In our opinion it is proper and right that these American nations should enter into

special commercial treaties for the inter-clange of their own products and the development of their own commerce. The highest and best policy, in our opinion, is that of unrestricted free trade with all the world, but until this is realized each nation can do no better than to employ commercial treaties to secure reciprocity in trade and markets for her exportable products.

With respect to the treaty under consider-ation, it certainly does not deserve the censures which have been so inconsiderately heaped upon it during the last few days. It is far from perlect; it even contains almost inexcusable blunders. But, it is not true that it is more advantageous to the United States than to Brazil, nor is it true that it is a victory for American diplomacy. The concessions in point of value are wholly on the side of the United States, the advantages almost wholly on the side of Brazil vantages almost wholly on the side of Brazil. When Brazilian journalists talk about the treaty being so disadvantageous to their own country, they are guilty of an exhibition of gross ignorance for which there is not the slightest excuse. If it is n disadvantage to secure a free market for four principal industries such as coffee, rubber, sugar and hides, three of which are mentioned in the treaty, representing an annual value ed in the treaty, representing an annual value of much over 100,000,000\$, by the concession of free entry and a reduction in duties sion of free entry and a reduction in duties here on products aggregating 8,000,000,000\$ to 10,000,000\$, then the whole science of mathematics must be wrong! Monumental indeed is the idiot who can claim this as a bad bargain for this country! Brazil is simply giving one for ten in this bargain, with the chances all in her favor that the difference will be increased rather than difference will be increased. difference will be increased rather than diminished.

As for the terms of the treaty, Brazil As for the terms of the treaty, Brazil grants free entry to wheat, flont, Indian corn and other agricultural products of limited consumption here, on pork, bacon, etc. (except hams), fish, cotton seed oil, coal, pitch-pine products, agricultural tools and machinery, and on tools and machinery for mining and other industries. Many of these preducts are elements. these products are already on the free list, consequently no special advantage results to the United States. In addition to these a the United States. In addition to these a 25% reduction in duties is conceded on

lard, hams, dairy products, canned and preserved fish, meats, fruits and vegetables, cotton fabrics, iron and steel manufactures, leather manufactures (except boots and shoes), lumber and manufactured wood, such as furniture whiches case such as furniture, vehicles, etc., and rubber manufactures. The concession on sugar alone will more than offset these favors in point of value. And on this one particular item it must be remembered that the United States is conceding favors antagonistic to an important domestic industry and antagonistic Spanish possessions in the West Indies. If Brazil is granting special favors on certain items, she is also receiving a very important special favor in sugar alone.

As for the items which are likely to create complications, are they as important as those interested would make us believe? those interested would make us believe? The abolition of the duty on flour, which is less than 10 per cent, should result in cheaper bread, consequently it is a public benefit to the Brazilian people. Opposed to this is the Trieste connection and two local flour mills. The latter have not resulted satisfactorily, nor do we believe they ever will in this climate. It was a mistake to locate flour mills in so hot and moist a climate, where all the conditions for producing good flour are so prejudicial. The question is therefore, shall we have cheaper ducing good flour are so prejudicial. The question is, therefore, shall we have cheaper bread and reciprocal favors in the trade with the United States, or dearer flour, bad bread and a loss of the advantages offered. In and a loss of the advantages offered. In regard to cotton and hardware, our English friends may rest content—the treaty will work no great changes in this respect. The 25% reduction will barely equalize the cost of the goods to the importer, while the unwillingness of Americans to establish commercial houses in the country, and to give mercial houses in the country, and to give the customary credits, will more than offset any slight advantage the treaty can give. Treaties and legislation may injure commerce, but after all no sound and prosperous trade is ever built up without individual effort and initiative. Mr. Blaine will have to conjure up something besides a reduction of 25 % on duties before he cart turn the tide of importation in South America from England to the United States.

In conclusion, it must be said that the treaty contains one serious omission-that treaty contains one serious omission—that of kerosene. As a benefit to the Brazilian people, rather than as a concession to the United States, kerosene should have been put on the free list. Even a 25% reduction would have been a boon to the people, who are to-day paying fully 200 % duties or an article of daily consumption. The an article of daily consumption. The American producers get the trade anyway, consequently any concession would have been of direct benefit to the Brazilian people. The politicians, however, are as oblivious of public needs as the native journalists are, consequently the people must continue to pay dearly for what they need, to the advan-tage of private interests and spurious indus-

the Jornal do Commercio, Feb. 6th, TRADE RETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

When Dr. Salvador de Membunça arrived here from New York we said in the *Jornal do Commercio*, of December tolh, that II. Ex. came to present to the government the terms agreed apon with Mr. Blaine, secretary of state of the United States, for a treaty of commercial reciprocity. The following decree, dated yesterday, shows the favors we concede to the United States, while the circular, which was also issued yesterday, informs us what are the advantages given us in exchange by the United States.

The commercial interests attached to this convention are so vast, and so influence our intercourse with the rest of the civilized world, that we will accompany its results with the greatest attention. Upon one point there is no doubt—the agreement will furnish great satisfaction to the government of the United States, hecause for a long time it has hece warmly defended by the press of that country, which is so friendly towards us, and which grants us special favors, not conceded by European nations.

DECREE No. 1,338, OF FEBRUARY 5TH, 1891.

Relieves from import duties various articles, pro-ducts of the United States of America, and estab-lishes the reduction of 25 per cent. of the said duties, to which are subject other articles from the sume source.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, consid-eding that this government and that of the United States of America in virtue of the agreement eele brated on January 31st, 18y1, by their plenipoten-tiaities, Salvador de Mendunça and James G. Blaine, stipulated for the concession of reciprocal favors to various products of the respective countries, Decrees:

various products of the respective Court of the current year for Decrees:

Art. I — From April 1st of the current year forward, under the conditions of the said agreement, the following American articles will enjoy exemption from import duties in Brazil:

Wheat, in grain:

heat flour; Indian corn and its manufactures, including

kye and rye-flour, buckwheat and buckwheat

Irlsh potatoes, beans and peas;

Hay and oats;

salted pork, including pork in pickle and bacon epting hams; Tish, salted, dried and in pickle;

Cotton seed oil;

Coal, anthracite and kituminous; rosin, tar, to and turpentine;

Agricultural tools, instruments and machines;

Thols, instruments and machines for mining and echanics, including steam engines for manufactures and industries, except sewing machines; Instruments and books for the arts and sciences. Art. 2.— From April 1st of the current year forward the following American articles will enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent, upon the import duties in Brazil.

Lard, and substitutes for lard; Hams:

Butter and cheese, meats, fish, fruits and vege Manufactures of cotton, including cotton cloth-

Minifactures of iron and steel, alone or mixed or including in the preceding list of articles free not include of duties;

Hides and manufactures of hides, excepting oots and shoes; Planks, wood and manufactures of wood, includ-ng articles of cooperage, furniture of all classes, arts, waggons and carriages;

Manufactures of rubber.

Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked. The Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs will thus have it executed,

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, February 5th, 1891, that of the Republic.

Manoel Decider of the Fonseca.

Tristão de Alencar Araripe.

For the understanding and execution of the above decree, and to explain the favors Brazilian products will enjoy in the United States, the minister of finance yesterday issued the tollowing circular:

circular:

"Tristad de Alençar Araripe, president of the Tristad de Alençar Araripe, president of the due effects, that, in virtue of the agreement cele-brated on January 31st, 1891, hetween the governments of the republics of the United States of Brazil and of the United States of America, there have been made the following modifications in the custom-house tariffs of the United States of America:

"Hom April 1815.

America:
"From April 1st, 1891, lorward there will be admitted to all ports of entry of the United States of America, free of all duties, whether national, or state, or municipal, the following articles to be of Brazilian production or manufacture:

"Sugar of all qualities, which as to color cannot he classified above No. 16 Dutch standard; all qualities of syrup, residuum and sweepings of sugar, cane syrup and juice, molasses of all qualities, concentrated and concrete;

"Coffee;

"Cottee; "Hides, raw or untanned, whether stry, dry salted or wet salted, goat and Angora skins, raw and without hair unmanufactured, mule skins, assess' hides, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, excepting sleep with the wool.

excepting sleep with the wool.

"Moreover, it is stipulated that the laws or regulations adopted by the government of the United States of America to protect its revenue and prevent franch, in the declarations and proof that the articles declared in the preceding list are products manufactured in Brazil, will neither impose unjust restrictions upon the importer, nor impose any additional tax or emolument upon the imported articles."

Tristão de Alencar Avaripe.

From the Jornal do Commercio, February 5th.

CENTRAL RAILWAY.

From the Tornal do Commercio, February sth.

A few days ago we announced that the minister of agriculture was cudeavoring to learn the reasons for the great increase in the traffic expenses of the Centual of Brazil railway.

We have trustworthy information to show us where and how money may be drained away.

One example: The government ordered that the tailway should gratuliously transport to Orm Petothe paving stones required for paving this city, contracted for by the intendencia as a job. In each brailly with this order the railway has already carried over 110,000 paving stones, and we are told, that unless the present minister orders the contrary, will have yet to carry over 200,000 more. All this represents a considerable expense; even more, it means delay in the transportation of necessary merchandise to and from the interior, and, consequently, a suspension of profits for the road. Another example: A certain city in Minas contracted for its illumination by kerosene with a contracted for its illumination by kerosene with a contracted for a contracted for the subject of the said and the contracted for the subject of the said and the expense of transporting the oil, but by order of the givernment there were gratuitously carried kundreds of cases of kerosene.

Still another example: The director of the said ailway received orders from Sr. Glycerio to fill in, for account of the railway, a swamp in the etty of Juiz de Fora, and it is reported that in this service alone—foreign to that of the railway—there has heen spent 80,0008, and the intendencia of the city did not dishurse a farthing.

We heg that Barão de Lucesa will deign to examine into these alueses, and so fat as may now ke possible put a stop to them.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Gold was quoted at 336 at Buenos Aires last Saturday.

-A Buenos Aires telegram of Sunday says the Chilinn squadron is bombarding Iquique.

—The doctors got into a quarrel at Montevideo over the experiments with Dr. Koch's remedy, and the commission broke up leaving several patients under treatment. They had previously resolved to give information to the press "only once a week." No wonder they quarrelled!

—Our River Plate exchanges report the suspension of the Cosmos Club at Buenos Aires, atter an existence of some time or ten years, the longest period ever attained by an English club in that etty. The Cosmos was heavily in debt, although the English colony is large and rich.

—Another big swindle has come to light in the Buenos Aires provincial mortgage hank. A short time ago the bank offered a property for sale, with the upset price of \$30,000 in echidus, and it was bought for \$50,000. When lite title deeds were made out it was discovered that this property was subject to five other mortgages to the same bank for \$1,000,000. The bank deserves a medal, either for infinite stupidity or profound rascality.

The Museuler Xives he have stabilized the same bank for the same bank for \$1,000,000. The bank deserves a medal, either for infinite stupidity or profound rascality.

for infinite stupidity or profound rascality.

—The Montevideo Times has been analyzing the Urnguayan statistical returns for 1889, and finds some decidedly alarming items. The total population of Urnguay is estimated at 11,656. In Montevideo (department) there were registered 7,860 hirths, 1,536 marriages, and 5,651 deaths. Of the births 854, over 10 per cent, were illegitimate. Of the deaths 978 were from pulmonary consumption and 35 from murler. In the country departments the births were 19,121, marriages 2,639, and deaths 7,821. Of the births 4,473, or 23,39 per cent, were illegitimate, and of the persons married 2,026, or nearly 50 per cent, could not sign their names. For the whole country the percentage of illegitimacy was 17,72, of illiteracy among those getting married over 31, while of the deaths 42 per cent, were of children under 3 years of age.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Febinary 2.—Deputy Cesar Zama lonk the floor and called attention to the statements made by the proprietor of the Tribuna in a number of that paper hearing the date of Jan. 10th and circulated on the 3st all, and 1st inst. According to those statements the said proprietor had been several times threatened by relatives of Gen. Deodoro, University of the provisional government asking for measures to prevent the perpetration of the crime; but, notwith standing the assurances given hum by Gen. Deodoro, the office had leen attacked, and at the head of the assailants he had recognised Col. Piragibe. These assailants not only destroyed his property and woonded several persons, one of whom afterwards died of his wounds; they also took what money they could lay their hands on. For the honor of the government, of the army and of the country, says Deputy Zama, the perpetrators of this inflamous crime should be discovered and punished. He concluded by presenting a motion to this effect. The was answered by Deputy Col. Jacques Ourique, who defended Gen. Deodoro and the army. The mation was then put to the vote and was adopted by \$\frac{3}{2}\$ votes to \$\frac{4}{2}\$. For want of a quortum the vote on the constitution was post-ponced.

quorum the vote on the constitution was postponed.

February 3.—Deputy Nilo Pecanha, after giving
an account of the attempt to shoot Dr. Macedo
Snares, editor of the Rio de Janero, alluded to the
presidential election, expressing the opinion that
Gen. Deudoro is not qualified for the office of Persident. Ute attacked the new ministry which, in his
opinion, has no political programme, and he censured the conduct of Gen. Deodoro in dismissing
the republican misistry. He presented a resolution asking the department of justice what steps
had been taken in regard to the attempt to shoot
Dr. Macedo Soates. In the vote on the consitution, nearly all the amendments to the articles from 1
to 7 were rejected. Among those adopted is one
which axiends the provision giving the general goveerimment the exclusive right to the stamp tox. The
amendment limits this right to stamps on doeuments drawn up in virtue of federal eigislation.
Deputy José Mariano moved that the proposal to
allow the states to collect 15 per cent. additional
duties on imports should be transferred from its
transitory provisions and just to the vote at once.
The motion was rejected by 87 votes to 83. The
author of the motion vectomenty demanded a recomit of the vote, and, in view of the stormy discussion which the eupon ensued, the president suspended the sitting. When the house again met a
motion to continue the sitting for one hour was
lost by 109 votes to 79.

February 4.—Deputy Vinhaes made a speech on
the advance in the cost of living. This advance,

pended the sitting. When the house again ther a motion to continue the sitting for one hour was lost by 109 voles to 79.

February 4.—Deputy Vinhaes made a speech on the advance in the cost of living. This advance, which he estimates at 50%, is causing, he says, much suffering among the poor. He attributes this to the financial Idunders committed by the lateral much suffering among the poor. He attributes this to the financial Idunders committed by the lateral form the properties to residual to 500 ing speculation, for giving to private peffica. 105 500 ing speculation, for giving to private peffica. 105 500 ing speculation, for giving to private peffica. 105 500 ing speculation, for giving to private peffica. 105 500 including the proprietors to residual 105 500 including the proprietors to r

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:79, Run Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 10th, 1891.

Ir we understand the phraseology used, the Constituints has provided for a surtray on imports of 15 per cent. for the benefit of the states. Aside from the propriety of providing for state revenues in this manner, there is one very important question involved which surety net to be called by the contract of there is one very important question involved which ought not to be overlooked—the unnecessity and intolerable burden which such a tax imposes upon the people. Everybody is complaining of the excessive costs of living, of the anomalously high prices of imported goods. As the great mass of the people are miserably poor, and as salaries, wages and the generality of prices entrent are not sufficient to meet these increased charges on the necessaries of life, all these charges on the necessaries of life, all these must be advanced—which will be difficult or great misery must result. Over-taxation

is a curse in any country, and as it springs solely from maladministration and ostentasolely from maladministration and ostentation in this case there is not the slightest excuse for it. If these constitutionmakers wish to give the states a share in the
customs revenue of the nation, then let it
he done without increasing the duties. If
these gentlemen had read the economic
history of other countries to any purpose,
they would know that reducing the import
duties on certain staples would increase the
revenue, while increasing them beyond a
certain point will invariably decrease consumption and, in consequence, the revenue.
If the government is not careful, it will soon
have smuggling operations along the whole
coast and southern frontier. And, still coast and southern frontier. And, still further, if it does not begin to retrace these false steps it will soon have a popular discontent to face which not even an army will be able to repress.

The intense heat of the past month and the steadily increasing death rate bring mone more the question of sanitary precantions. The health of the city has been so exceptionally good during the past year that the authorities have apparently forgotten that Rio was ever visited by an epidemic. Even now, there are no indications of any special peril, but at the same time it is just as well to bear in mind that an epidemic of lever, or accesso pernicios, is possible and that it is wise to take all necessary precautions. And in this respect we must tepent what we have so often written in these columns, that steps should be taken to water the streets and thus reduce the heat. It was discovered by a sanitary inspector a couple of years hence that watering the streets is prejudicial to santary inspector a couple of years neare that watering the streets is prejudicial to health, and he carried his theory into execution. And the result followed, as everyone must remember, that we had the execution. And the result followed, as everyone must remember, that we had the worst epidemic of accesso pernicioso that Rio ever experienced. It ought to be apparent, even to the unscientific, that the constant absorption of heat by buildings and pavements for a time must produce an almost intolerable state of existence, and that the most dangerous maladies must necessarily result. In our opinion the watering of the streets toward evening makes them much cooler, and thus enables the people to sleep comfortably, which in itself is one of the best precautions against illness. Plenty of sleep and good wholesome food are absolutely necessary for health, and the authorities who provide for these do much to insure the public against epidemic invasions. With dear and un-wholesome food and with our streets of the temperature of ovens, even at night, we are certainly well within the danger limits and may incur the penalty of our indiscretion at any moment.

Assembly is one which restricts the coasting trade to the Brazilian flag. While we do not dispute the right of every nation to make such restrictions, and while we do not dissuch restrictions, and while we do not dispute the henefits sometimes growing out of such restrictions, we are confident that in this particular case it is unwise, and will be most prejudicial to the best interests of the country. In the first place, the tastes and temperament of the Brazilian people do not lead them to seafaring occupations. They have never yet shown any inclination to be more than dry-land sailors, and they have never yet managed a steamship line successfully by themselves. The recent undertaking in that direction has been, in our opinion, a lamentable failure, and may be accepted as a fair indication what is in store for us when all foreign competition is driven opinion, a lamentable failure, and may be accepted as a fair indication what is in store for us when all foreign competition is driven from the coast. Freights will become exorbitant, the service will be uncertain, dilatory and without guarantees, and the revenues, as now, will be dissipated in speculation and visionary schemes. This being the case, the restriction of the coasting trade to such companies will be, in the second place, a serious obstacle to commerce and the prosperity of the country. Brazil is a country so exceptionally situated that no just comparison can be drawn with foreign countries. Her geographical situation makes her sen-coast cities ports of call rather than termini of the great ocean lines. And from three to four of them are included in the calls of a majority of the steamship lines tonching this coast. The service offered and the competition afforded by these lines tend to keep the coasting freights at a comparatively low figure, and is thus of direct benefit to the country. If

Among the recent acts of the Constituent

all this beneficial service is now prohibited the people of Brazil will be the chief losers, for they will no longer have the benefit of a competition which has tended to facilitate and cheapen the costs of transportation. It is an unwise policy to dismiss a servant who does his work well and cheaply, for one who does not know his business and wants extra pay. As for the effect of this restriction on the American line, which is specially subsidized to call at a number of Brazilian ports, and has rendered an important service to the whole northern coast in so doing, we need not discuss. That it will seriously injure that line no one will dispute. We shall therefore have the anomdispute. We shall therefore have the anomaly of seeing Brazil subsidize a line of steamers, and at the same time forbidding the exercise of one of the most lucrative branches of its service.

THE NEW TREATY.

In view of the almost unanimous condemantion of the commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States, which we re-produce in another column, and in view of the misapprehensions and unjust censures of which, it has been made the arrival. it has been made the subject, we on which it has been made the surject of shall undertake to place the matter before our readers impartially and candially. And in so doing we trust our Brazilian friends will excuse our undertaking to defend a point at issue which they seem to lack the courage and independence to do for themselves. It should be permitted to no one to dispute the right of this country to make such a treaty. Brazil has not yet been re-duced to the vassalage of Egypt, or the semi-vassalage of Turkey, and she has still a perfect right to negotiate any treaty which she considers advantageous to herself, either The treaty politically or commercially. The treaty may not be wise, nor politic, and it may conflict with favors or engagements previcounter with a trans of engagements pres-ously celebrated with other countries, but in all this she is exercising a sovereign right, subject only to the opinion of her own peo-Any nation having a treaty with ple. Any nation having a treaty with Bra-zil containing that most illogical and un-just stipulation known as the "most favored nation clause," can at once demand the same favors granted to the United States, but beyond that they can not go.

In our opinion it is proper and right that these American nations should enter into

special commercial treaties for the inter-change of their own products and the development of their own commerce. The highest and best policy, in our opinion, is that of unrestricted free trade with all the world, but until this is realized each nation can do no better than to employ commercial treaties to secure reciprocity in trade and markets for her exportable products.

With respect to the treaty under consider-ation, it certainly does not deserve the censures which have been so inconsiderately heaped upon it during the last few days. It is far from perfect; it even contains almost inexensable blunders. But, it is not true that it is more advantageous to the United States than to Brazil, nor is it true that it is a victory for American diplomacy The concessions in point of value are wholly on the side of the United States, the adintages almost wholly on the side of Brazil. When Brazilian journalists talk about the treaty being so disadvantageous to their own country, they are guilty of an exhibi-tion of gross ignorance for which there is not the slightest excuse. If it is a disadvantage to secure a free market for four principal industries such as coffee, rubber. sugar and hides, three of which are mentioned in the treaty, representing an annual value of much over 100,000,000\$, by the concession of free entry and a reduction in duties here on products aggregating 8,000,000\$ to 10,000,000\$, then the whole science of mathematics must be wrong! Monumental indeed in the little with the science of mathematics must be wrong! indeed is the idiot who can claim this as a had bargain for this country! Brazil is simply giving one for ten in this bargain, with the chances all in her favor that the difference will be increased rather than distinct minished

minished.

As for the terms of the treaty, Brazil grants free entry to wheat, flour, Indian corn and other agricultural products of limited consumption here, on pork, bacon, etc. (except hams), fish, cotton seed oil, coal, pitch-pine products, agricultural tools and machinery, and on tools and machinery for mining and other industries. Many of for mining and other industries. Many of these products are already on the free list, consequently no special advantage results to the United States. In addition 10 these a 25% reduction in duties is conceder on the following American articles will enjoy exemption from unport dense in Brazil:

tard, hams, dairy products, canned and preserved fish, meats, fruits and vegetables, cotton fabrics, iron and steel manufactures, leather manufactures (except boots and shoes), lumber and manufactured wood, such as furniture, vehicles, etc., and rubber manufactures. The concession on sugar alone will more than offset these favors in point of value. And on this one particular point of value. And on this one particular item it must be remembered that the United States is conceding favors antagonistic to an important domestic industry and antagonistic to commercial relations with the British and Spanish possessions in the West Indies. If Spanish possessions in the West Indies. If Brazil is granting special favors on certain items, she is also receiving a very important special favor in sugar alone.

As for the items which are likely to create complications, are they as important as those interested would make us believe? The abolition of the duty on flour, which is less than 10 per cent, should result in test than 10 per cent, should result in cheaper bread, consequently it is a public benefit to the Brazilian people. Opposed to this is the Trieste connection and two local flour mills. The latter have not resulted satisfactorily, nor do we believe they warm will in this cliuse. It was wisted to the property of the content of the conte ever will in this climate. It was a mistake to locate flour mills in so hot and moist a to locate flour mills in so not ann most climate, where all the conditions for producing good flour are so prejudicial. The question is, therefore, shall we have cheaper bread and reciprocal favors in the trade with the United States, or dearer flour, bad bread and a loss of the advantages offered. In regard to cotton and bardware, our English friends friends may rest content—the treaty will work no great changes in this respect. The work no great changes in this respect of the goods to the importer, while the unwillnuness of Americans to establish comwithingness of Americans to establish commercial houses in the country, and to give the customary credits, will more than offset any slight advantage the treaty can give Treaties and legislation may injute commerce, but after all no sound and prosperous reads as every built in without individual. traile is ever built up without individual effort and initiative. Mr. Blaine will have to conjure up something besides a reduction of 25 % on duties before he cant turn the title of importation in South America from Nanhand in the United States. England to the United States.

In conclusion, it must be said that the treaty contains one serions omission-that of kerosene. As a benefit to the Brazilian of kerosene. As a benefit to the Brazilian people, rather than as a concession to the United States, kerosene should have been put on the free list. Even a 25 % reduction would have been a boon to the people, who are to-day paying fully 200% duties on an article of daily consumption. The an article of daily consumption. The American producers get the trade anyway, consequently any concession would have been of direct benefit to the Brazilian people. The politicians, however, are as oblivious of public needs as the native journalists are, of printic necess as the native journalists are, consequently the people must continue to pay dearly for what they need, to the advantage of private interests and spurious industries.

the Jornal do Commercia, Feb. 6th. TRADE RETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES,

When Dr. Salvador de Mendonça arrived here from New New said in the Jornal de Commercia, of December toth, that H. Ex. came to present to the government the terms agreed upon with Mr. Blaine, secretary of state of the United States, for a treaty of commercial reciprocity. The following detree, duted yesterday, shows the favors we concede to the United States, while the circular, which was also issued yesterday, informs is what are the advantages given in exchange by the United States.

by the United States.

The commercial interests attached to this convention are so vast, and so influence our interconvenient of the civilized world, that we will accompany its results with the greatest attention.

Upon one point there is no doubt—the agreement will furnish great satisfaction to the government of the United States, because for a long time it has been warmly defended by the press of that country, which is so hicardly towards ns, and which grants us special favors, not conceded by European nations.

DECREE No. 1,338, OF FEBRUARY 57H, 1891. Relieves from import duties various articles, products of the United States of America, and establishes the reduction of 25 per cent, of the adulties, to which are subject other articles from the

same iource.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, causiliering that this government and that of the United States of America in virtue of the agreement cele bated on January 31st, 18pt, by their plenipotenturies, Salvador de Mendonça and James G. Blaine, stipulated for the concession of reciprocal favors to various products of the respective countries.

Decrees:

Wheat, in grain :

heal flour;

Indian corn and its manufactures, including ext and maizena; Rye and rye-flour, buckwheat and buckwheat pr, barley;

Irish potatoes, beans and peas ; Hay and oats;

salted pork, including pork in pickle and bacon epting hams;

Fish, salted, dried and in pickle;

Cotton seed oil;

Coal, anthracite and hituminous; rosin, tar, itch and turpentine;
Agricultural tools, instruments and machines;

Thois, instruments and machines for mining and medianics, including steam engines for manufac-tures and industries, except sewing machines; Instruments and books for the arts and sciences.

Art. 2. - From April 1st of the current year forward the fullowing American articles will enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent, upon the import duties in Brazil:

Lard, and substitutes for lard:

Butter and cheese, meats, fish, fruits and vege tables canned and preserved;

Manufactures of cotton, including cotton cloth

Manufactures of iron and steel, alone or mixed, not including in the preceding list of articles free of duties;

History and manufactures of hides, excepting oots and shoes;

Planks, wood and manufactures of wood, includ-ng articles of cooperage, furniture of all classes, arts, waggons and carriages; Manufactures of rubber.

Art. 3.—Contrary dispositions are revoked, The Mimster and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs will thus have it executed.

Assembly Room of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, February 5th, 1891, third of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca Tristão de Alencar Araripe.

For the inderstanding and execution of the above decree, and to explain the favors Brazilian products will enjoy in the United States, the minister of finance yesterday issued the following circular:

circular:

"Tristan de Alençar Ararine, president of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, declares for the due effects, that, in virtue of the agreement cele-hatel on January 31st, 1801, between the governments of the republics of the United States of Brazil and of the United States of America, there have been made the following modifications in the custom-house tariifs of the United States of America:

America;

"From April 1st, 1891, torward there will be admitted to all ports of entry of the United States of America, free of all duties, whether national, or state, or numerpal, the following articles to be of Brazilian production or manufacture:

"Sngar of all qualities, which as to color cannot be classified above No. 16 Dutch standard; all qualities of symp, residum and sweepings of sngar, cane symp and pince, molasses of all qual-ities, concentrated and concrete;

"Hides, raw or initanned, whether dry, dry salled or wet salled, goat and Angora skins, raw and without hair unmanufactured, male skins, asses' hides, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, excepting sheep with the wool.

"Moreaver, it is stipulated that the laws or regu-lations adopted by the government of the United States of America to protect its revenue and pre-vent fraud, in the declarations and proof that the articles declared in the preceding list are products manufactured in Brazil, will neither impose unjust restrictions prought by investigations. restrictions upon the importer, nor impose an ilitional tax or entalment upon the imparticles."

Tristão de Alencar Araripe

From the Jornal de Commercio, February 5th CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A few days ago we announced that the minister of agriculture was endeavoring to learn the reasons for the great increase in the traffic expenses of the Central of Brazil railway.

We have trustworthy information to show us where and how money may be drained away.

One example. The green ment of each that the

where and how money may be drained away.

One example: The government ordered that the nailway should gratuitously transport to Onro Preto the paving stones required for paving this city, contracted for by the inclundencia as a job. In conformity with this order the nailway has already earlied over 10,000 paving stones, and we are told, that unless the present minister orders the contrary, will have yet to carry over 200,000 more. All this represents a considerable expense; even more, it means delay in the transportation of uccessary merchandise to and from the interior, and, consequently, a suspension of profits for the road, Another example: A certain city, in Minns 200.

consequently, a siryension of profits for the road. Another example: A certain city in Minas con-tracted for its illumination by kerosene with a con-tractor. It was natural that the latter should pay the expense of transporting the oil, but by order of the government there were gradulously carried hundreds of cases of kerosene.

hundreds of cases of kerosene.

Still another example: The director of the said tailway received orders from Sr. Glycerio to fill in, for ecount of the railroay, a swamp in the city of just de Fora, and it is reported that in this service alone—loreign to that of the railway—there has been spent 80,000\$, and the intendencia of the city did not disburse a farthing.

We beg that Barão de Lucena will deign to examine into these aluses, and so far as may now be possible put a stop to them.

RIVER PLATE DEMS.

-Gold was quoted at 336 at Buenos Aires last Saturday

--A Buenos Aires telegram of Sunday says the Chilian squadron is bombarding Iquique.

The doctors gut into a quarrel at Monievideo over the experiments with Dr. Koch's remedy, and the commission broke up leaving several patients under treatment. They had previously resolved to give information to the press "only once a week." No woulder they quarrelled!

give information to the press 'only once a week.'
No wouler they quarrelled!

—Our River Plate exchanges report the suspension of the Cosmos Chib at Buenos Aires, after an existence of some mine or ten years, the longest period even attained by an English club in that tity. The Cosmos was heavily in debt, although the English colony is large and rich.

—Another lig swindle has come to light in the Buenos Aires pravincial mortgage lank. A short time ago the hank offered a property for sale, with the nyset price in \$30,000 in cédulist, and it was hought for \$50,000. When the title deeds were made out it was discovered that this property was subject to five other murtgages to the same bank for \$1,000,000. The bank de-serves a medal, either for infinite stupulity or prolound rascalary.

—The Montevideo Times has been analyzing the Urnguay is estimated at 711,656. In Montevideo (department) there were registered 7,860 hirths, 1,556 marriages, and 5,00 deaths. Of the hirths 854, over 10 per cent., were illegitimate. Of the deaths 978 were from pulmonary consmitted and 35 from murdes. In the country departments the hirths were 19,121, marriages 2,639, and deaths 7,821. Of the births 4,473, or 23,39 per cent, were illegitimate, and if the persons married 2,026, or nearly 50 per cent, could not sign their names. For the whole country the percentage of illegitimacy was 17,72, of illiteracy among those gesting married over 31, while of the deaths 978 was 17,72, of illiteracy among those gesting married over 31, while of the deaths 978 cent.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

February 2.—Deputy Cesar Zama took the floor and called attention to the statements made by the proprietor of the Tribona in a number of that paper bearing the date of Jan. 10th and circulated on the 31st int. and 1st inst. According to those statements the said proprietor had been several times threatened by relatives of Gen. Deodoro. Having been wanted of the intended attack on his printing office, he had applied to the chief of the provisional government asking for measures to prevent the perpetration of the crime; hut, notwithstanding the assurances given hum by Gen. Deodoro, the office had been attacked, and at the head of the assailants he had recognised Col. Pringibe. These assailants not only destroyed in the head of the assailants to tonly destroyed in wounded several persons, one of whom afterwards died of his wounds; they also took what money they could lay their hands on. For the linear of the government, of the army and of the country, say Deputy Zana, the perpetrators of this humons crime should be atscovered and punished. He concluded by presenting a motion to this effect. He was answered by Deputy Col. Jacques Oarique, who defended Gen. Deodoro and the anny. The motion was then put to the vote and was adopted by \$\frac{3}{2}\$ votes to \$\frac{5}{2}\$. For want of a quorum the vote on the constitution was postponed.

quorum the vote on the consultation was postponed.

February 3.—Deputy Nilo Peçanha, after giving
an account of the attempt to shoot Dr. Macedo
Sarres, editor of the Rio de Janero, alhiede to the
presidential election, expressing the opinion that
teen. Dealoro is not qualified for the oline of President. He attacked the new ministry which, in his
opinion, has no political programme, and he censured the conduct of Gen. Deodoro in dismissing
the republicant ministry. He presented a resolution asking the department of justice what steps
had been taken in regard to the attempt to shouttion, nearly all the amendments to the articles from 1
to y were rejected. Among those adopted is one
which amends the provision giving the general government the exclusive right to the stampt ax. The
amendment limits this right to stamps on documents drawn up in virtue of federal eigislation.
Deputy José Mariano moved that the proposal to
allow the states to collect 15 per cent. additional
duties on imports should be transferred from its
transition provisions and put to the vote at once.
The motion was rejected by 87 votes to 83. The
anthor of the motion vehemently demanded a recount of the vote, and, in view of the stormy discussion which the enpone ensued, the president suspended tie sitting. When the house again met a
motion to continue the sitting for one hour was
lost by 109 votes to 79.

February 4.—Deputy Vinhaes made a speeck on
the advance in the cust of living. This advance,

motion to continue the sitting for one hour was lost by 109 yotes to 79.

February 2.—Deputy Vinhaes made a speech on the advance in the ous of living. This advance, which he estimates at 50%, is causing, he says, much suffering among the poor. He attributes this to the financial blinders committed by the late minister of finance, whom he censures for r ing speculation, for gwing to private pe faculty of obliging proprietors to r' lands according to the Torrens syddictedly increasing import that to he collected in gold. He country if they suppose the time of the people. The previous day, congressions that the collection is the collection of the people that the collection is benefit of the collection of Deputy Law the lederal go for the state amendment right to ir right to i amendme tablish r

A vote of 84 to 64 adopted a provision glving to officers of the navy the same advantages as those granted to officers of the army. There was also adopted a provision for minority representation, which will be regulated by law. To Art. 17 was added a clause providing that the adjournment of congress and the postponement of its meeting can only take effect in virtue of its own act. Art. 18 was altered so as to read as follows: "Action in either house can be taken by a majority of members present forming a quorum compused of an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the house." To Art. 24 was added a paragraph permitting the appointment of senators and deputies to diplomatic posts and military commands when the honor and integrity of the Union are threatened. A notion to strike out the provision disqualifying the presidents and directors of banks and companies receiving favors from the government, was rejected by a vote of too to 84.

February 5.—Senator Ubaldino do Amaral spoke

February 5.—Senator Ubaldino do Amaral spoke on the constitutional provision disqualifying presi dents and directors of banks and companies receiv-ing favors from the government. In his opinion revirary 5.—Senator Usadino do Amaral spoke on the consistutional provision disqualifying presidents and directors of banks and companies receiving favors from the government. In his opinion this provision will operate very disadvantageously. He wishes to know whether the provision will take effect at once, and asked for a decision on this point. Deputy José Mariano moved to alter the rules so as to make the stittings five hours long and to limit the time for reading the journal and for desultory business to a quarter of an hour every day. He also moved to permit, with the consent of the house, during the second discussion of amendments presented in second discussion in the presenting of other amendments modifying, testricting, amplifying and suppressing prosistions adopted. These amendments will be subjected to only one discussion. A motion to except Rio Grande do Stil from the action of the provision for collecting 15 per cent, additional duties on imports, was rejected by a vote of 111 to 81. Art. 28 was altered so as to include among the subjects whose discussion must begin in the Chamber of Deputies, resolutions to postpone the meeting of congress. Art. 33 was altered so as as to give congress sole competence for fxing the boundaries of the states, of the federal district and of the frontier territory between Brazil and foreign countries, and also to legislate on the civil, commercial and criminal law and judicial proceeding of the republic. To congress is given the faculty of authorizing the government to declare war, after arbitration has been attempted without success, and also to make peace. The faculty of congress to legislate on postal and telegraphic services is restricted to the post-offices and telegraphs of the Union.

February 6.—Depaty Otiticia expressed his regret that no abatement is observable in the main

rices is restricted to the post-offices and telegraphs of the Union.

February 6.—Deputy Oiticica expressed his regret that no abatement is observable in the mania of the provisional government for legislation. While it took the imperial government for years to issue 10,200 electes, the provisional government is little over a year has already issued 1,300. He thinks the commercial treaty with the United States very disadvantageons to Brazil, and ledieves it will cause a considerable reduction in the revenue of the government. He moved to suspend all action for the division of revenue between the general government and the states until after the effect of the treaty shall be known. A motion to discuss the alterations in the rules proposed at the previous sitting by Deputy José Mariano, was rejected. Leave was granted to discuss the motion of Senator Unaldino do Amard asking for an interpretation of the constitutional provision discuss the motion of Senator Unaldino do Amard asking for an interpretation of the constitutional provision discuss the motion of Senator Unaldino do Amard asking for an interpretation of the constitutional provision discuss the motion of Senator Unaldino do Amard asking for an interpretation of the constitution was amended so as to permit vetoed bills to be converted into laws by a two-thirds' vote of both houses in joint session.

Art. 37 was altered so as to empower the president of the senate to promulgate laws when both the president of the republic and the president of the senate alt to do so. Art. 4. 34 was modified so as to require the President to be inaugurated by congress and not by the supreme court, unless congress is not in session.

Provincial Notes

- -According to the recent census, Iguape has 2,147 inhabitants.
- -The state elections in S. Paulo have been post poned to March 14th.
- —On the 28th alt. a woman was killed by her husband in Tatuby, S. Paulo. -Three persons have recently died of hunger in Curymathaby, Minas Geraes.
- -A registered letter which left Santos for Portugal on Oct. 27th has not been heard from since.
- —Santos is to have an opera troupe—the one now playing in São Paulo. Boxes are selling for 75\$000.
- -There are complaints about the difficulty delay in withdrawing goods from the Santos com-house.
- —On the 2nd inst. at 9 p. m. there was a fight between stock-gamblers in São Paulo. Several ar-made.
 - beginning of the present month there is rise in the price of provisions in

's been wrecked on the

vaten recently by who interceded

of very good Parnahyba,

-The merchants of Jahu, S. Paulo, have pro tested against the municipal taxes. The cartner are also dissatisfied with the taxes and have struck

THE RIO NEWS.

- -It is stated that the republican exec mittee in S. Paulo has been replaced by a new committee, on which Dr. Augusto de Queiroz, a prominent liberal, will necept n pince.
- -It is stated that valuable mines of goldan other metals, and also of several minerals used in painting, have been discovered in the municipal district of S. José dos Campos, S. Paulo,
- -The vagrants that loaf at the 'Free Bourse in S Paulo, have lecome such a misance that many merchants and capitalists have ceased to go there. It sounds like our own experience here in Rio.
- -At the recent Minas election 153 voters wen to the polls in Gonçalvo de Sapucally and 10 of them voted blank. And yet the electoral loans managed to count 311 votes for the official tickst.
- -In Pará on the 27th nit, the new minister of loreign affairs, Dr. Justo Leite Chermont, at that time governor of that state, was married to the daughter of the editor-in-chief of the Provinca do
- -The senior justice of the seace in Araxá. M nas Genaes, bas written to the governor of the state resigning his office, lecause, as he says, he dres not wish to serve with the present corrupt and im-moral government.
- -The Carliolic association of Marianna, Nina Geraes, has written to Deputy F. Badará tharking him and other members of congress, especially Deputies Tosta and Gesar Zama, for their defense of the rights of the chorch.
- -A writer in one of our S. Paulo exchanges a —A writer in one of our S. Paulo exchanges asserts that that state will contribute this year 32, 000,000\$ to the federal exchequer. He thinks Sac Paulo is learning too large a share of the general learner and advocates separation. It is the same old story!
- -The greater part of the police force of the state of Rio de Janeiro was withdrawn from the locali-ties in which it had been stationed and concentrated in Nietheroy during the days in which it was thought that Gen. Deadoro would fail to be elected President.
- -The municipal council of Fortaleza, Ceará, ha — The municipal council of Fortaleza, Ceara, has established a tax of 25% on printing offices that print one newspaper, 50% on those that print two, Evidently the city fathers in the land of light are not lond of newspapers.
- -The nunister of war has submitted to the min ister of agriculture a proposition that, in case the Ypiranga iron foundry is sold, the purchasers be obliged to establish shops for the manufacture of rifles, swords, etc., which will relieve the country from dependence on the foreigner.
- -On the 12th ult, upon application of the adjutant general, the misister of war telegraphed to the governors of the states of Piauhy, Ceará, Para-hyba, Alagóas, Sergipe and Rio Grande do Norte that 50 men were required from each state to fill the vacancies in the ranks of the garrison here.
- -It is reported that the military district of Sac Paulo will shortly be established by the govern ment and placed under the command of Gen. Cla rindo de Queiroz. The force at his disposal, it is said, will be composed of a regiment of cavelry, regiment of attillery and a battalion of mfantry.
- -Telegrams published in S. Paulo papers date Jahi on the 2nd inst. state that the town had "struck" against the municipal taxes imposed by the intendencia. We hope this means that the in-tendentes have been convinced with cacetes, for we donbt any other argument entering the intendente's brain pau.
- -On the 28th ult. a huckster complained to the Santos police authorities that he had been beaten by a party of soldiers for demanding of them payment for some purchases they had made. Perhaps he did not know that as a republican citizen he is subject to leatings at the pleasure of his masters, the military.
- -It is said that the collector of internal revenue in the state of Rio de Janeiro is advising proprie-tors to increase their cents. Another revolution, with a guilbline, is very much needed in the state of Rio de Janeiro. When the tax-collectors begin to force up rents in order to increase the revenue, it is full time to suppress them.
- -la Congonhas de Sahará, Minas Geraes, —10 Congonias de Saliara, Mioas Geraes, a meeting was held on the Ist inst. to protest against burdensome municipal taxation and against a loan of 50,000% contracted by the municipal government. If more such meetings were held and it the protests were more vigorous and decided, it would be much better for the country.
- -The Rio de Janeiro, a provincial journal, sus pended publication because the editor was shot through his straw hat. It must have licen a superlatively good, new straw hat to have produced such serious results. The curions part of the story is that the editor was not aware that a hall had gone through his head-gear for some time after it havenered.
- -On the 3rd inst. a Rio journal publishes an ex The facinity and the facinity and consider an extract from its Rio Grande do Sal exchanges that is astounding. Two soldiers of the 18th infantry, quartered at Alegrete, drowned a recruit in a stream near the town, while a corporal stood by and watched the fini! The corporal was panished by being reduced to the number! The morality and discipline are worth another official compliment!

RAILROAD Notes

-The Campinas street curs carried 20,056 passengers in the month of Junuary.

- —A decree dated on January 17th again extends the time for the "Pelotas and Colonies Railway Company, Limited" to inaugurate its labors. This time the extension is to May 11th.
- The laborers employed in the warehouses the Paulista line at Campinas struck on the 2n inst., but, coming to an agreement with the con pany, returned to work on the same day.
- —There are many complaints of delays in the delivering of goods by the English railway in Sac Paulo. On the 3rd linst, the proprietor of the Ho-tel de França had not received goods shipped from Santos on Jan. 10th,
- —The minister of agriculture refused to allow the claim of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway company for interest from July 1st to September 1st, 1890, on the bonds issued by the government for the purchase of the road.
- —Complaints are again made of the disgraceful delays on the Petropolis railway in the carrying of freight. But what else can be expected? As long as the directors think more of stock gamlding than of their legitimate business, the judicie must expect to suffer delays, neglect and indifference.

Coffee Notes

- —The following communication, addressed to the Jornal do Commercio of this city, was published in that paper on the 5th inst.: "I have seen in the Jornal do Commercio an item taken from the Rio Norway, in regard to the enfect city of that municipal district. From the observations I have made of the keavy flowering in the north of S. Paulo, I can assure you that the trees will not produce nore than half the crop that the flowering seems to promise."
- seems to promise."

 —During the week," says the Diarro de Santos, of Feb. 1, "little lossiness was done, only 15,000 bags keing soli on Monday and Weilnesday at the rate of from \$8400 to 88600 per to kilos superior. Since Thursday it has been impossible to realize any transactions on account of the rive in exchange. Exporters could pay from \$8000 to 8\$200, the latter price only for choice lots containing no late coffee (exist de aguas). Commission merchants, however, demanded hetter prices, and so the transactions were inconsiderable. Late coffees continue without inquiry, it being difficult to get rid of them on any terms. Purchasers make a great difference in their classification. The market closes paralyzed, with no sales reported."

 —The Divine Detailer of \$8 heals of the heal of the control of the co
- The Diario Popular, of S. Paulo, of the 2nd inst., says that it has been informed by several planters from the vicinity of Pirassununga that the coffee crop there is large, the trees literally bending under the weight of the coffee.

LOCAL NOTES

- —The Junta Commercial of Rio has also placed on record its sorrow over the death of Gen. Benjamin Constant.
- —It is suggested that the Banco da Republica, prove that it has a "hallast" of gold, put a part it on its sign-board.
- -It is said that the destruction of the central tel-ephone office will occasion a suspension of business or about thirty days.
- O Paiz is treading on unsafe ground. On the 27th ult. it says that, in China, if a hank fails the officials are decapitated.
- The census takers who labored so enthusiasti-cally to roll up the population of this city, are now clamoring for their pay.
- —Claviculario is certainly an excellent name for the man who carries the key of the strong box of a public department; but why not Chaveiro?
- According to Admiral Silveira, who commanded the Brazilian squadron sent to the United States, the President lives in a palace and his wife is Lady Harrison.
- —The Novidules on the 4th very politely points out to the public prosecutor that as the assailants on the Tribuna are known, his scruples as to await-ing a report from the police are baseless.
- —O Novo Jornal do Commureo is to be the title of a new publication here. If the Chilians are correct in their appreciation of Brazilian literary men, the success of the new journal's secured.
- —On the 6th inst. the Formal do Commercio states that the French cable between Cayenne and Vizeu, in Brazil, will be laid during August, when telegraphic communication will be secured with North America.
- —The government has prohibited the exporta-tion of arms and munitions to the revolutionists in Chili. This will be a great loss to the revolution. The Clinchia earbine would have settled the whole business in short order.
- —II any of our renders are interested in the "Brazilian Duelling Code," they will find it in the Dhario de Notacias of the 5th inst. The author's name does not suit the blood-thirsty document, for he signs Carnero (Sbeep).
- e signs currect (sneep).

 On the 6th the Journal do Commercio virlually proportion that an offensive and defensive treaty etween the United States and Brazil had lieen gived. We were advised that Dr. Mendonça rought out such a treaty in his pocket.
- Capitalists have their little troubles, like the rest of us. One of the nonzent riche found he had not 100 rs. to pay his "hond" fare and the conductor thought it right to give the capitalist his opinion as 10 a man that tenders a 50\% note to pay 100 rs. We pity the candactor, for a man who carries no smaller change than 50\% is more than important; he is monumental.

- "—It appears that Dr. Berdier has been again frightening his countrymen of Buenos Aires about yellow fever in Rio.
- -It would be interesting to know how many times Deputies Figueiredo and Mnyrink have a the sessions of the Constituinte. Will Vinhaes look the matter up and report?
- —The illumination of Rua Sete de Setembro, hetween Outives and Gonçalves Dias, with the electric light was inaugurated on Saturday evening last. The initiative in this improvement is due to Sr. Behring, the well known chocolate manufacturer.
- There were only 700 amendments in the ean-stitution to consider in the second reading. It would almost appear that the elect wish to remain in Rio during the susumer, now that the Durio de Noti-cus has slopped threatening them with yellow fever.
- —Mr. Max Roth, a German-American residing in this city for some months past, died on the 4th mst. from yellow fever. He was engaged in plac-ing adventising cards in the trans-cars here, and had also taken some steps toward the publication of a weekly newspaper. weekly newspaper.
- —The Journal de Commercio very pertinently asks why the report on the attack on the Tribuno office was sent to Gen. Decoloro and Barão de Lucena. It longs for the time to come when justice can be done without awaiting the placet of the chief of the state and his grand vizier.
- —According to the Jornal, that gouse, Osear de Arauja, who is a secretary—or something—at the legitom in Pacis, announced that he alone was to hold communication with the Parissan press. Whereupon the Brazilian minister flatly contra-dicted kis secretary, instead of suspending hine immediately.
- —On the 4th inst., according to the Correle de Povo, the Swan-necked Thunderbolt complained that his fellow legislators spat on the floor of the half of congress and even left the "storings" of their eigarettes there. This is a shockingly aggravated case of republicanism, and the Swan-necked, accustomed to be modes de Parie, can not stand d, you know!
- —There is not the slightest reason to doubt that Brigadier Generals Ray Bachosa and Quintion de Bocayava, ex-secretaries of the provisional chief for the management—and mismanagement—of the forate and bringing affairs of Brazil, will return to journalism. With the military and administrative experience gained by the two gentlemen, O Puzz will blossom into a fully-blown rose.
- —On the night of the 28th ult. the warm weather in this ety cost a man 4508 in money besides his watch and clothing. He left his window open and the thieves came in and took his property. Under the encumstances he can probably legard with philosophical composure the loss of his clothing. As for his watch and money, however, he would probably feel lietter satisfied it they were the cost of a little cool weather. little cool weather.
- —No matter how husy the government may be, it always finds time to tinker at public instruction. Not long ago it made a complete change in the existing regulations, and now the new regulations are lound to be all wrong and are, in their turn, to he radically altered. It reminds one of the child's
- epitaph:

 'Alas! so soon have I been done for,
 I wonder what I was begun for !"
- I wonder what I was begun for I "

 On the 1st the Jornal mentions a report which is so secious that there must be some basis for it. It is said that some of the judges of the Court of Appeals (Tribina da Relação) who have been shut out of their beetths by the recent change in the organization of the courts, are purposely delaying the dispatch of business. If there be the slightest truth in the report, the government should prosecute these gentlemen without ceremony, or mercy.
- cute these gentlemen without ceremony, or mercy.

 The Jornal says the Tribuna investigation before going to the proper authorities will first he submitted to the minister of justice and Gen Dendoro, and suggests that as soon as the government is definitely settled the whole investigation be recommenced. The affair has become so scandalous that we really think the only thing that can be done is for congress, at its first regular session, to order the impeachment of Dr. Campos Salles and Marshal Florano Peixoto.
- -Congressman Vinhaes, the horny-handed work —Congressional Vinhaes, the horny-handed workingman's representative, was happy in a simile on the 4th in likening Gen. Barbosa's banking decrees to the two Portugnese penants. These men started to bring a barrel of wine to town, but one became thirsty and offered his companion a pathea (320 rs.) to permit him to have a dinik. The offer was accepted. Then the second man had a drink and the pathea changed owners; another drink and another transfer, until the barrel was empty and one pathea sufficed to liquidate the whole business.

 —The wond of Artistides the Interior for the pathea with the control of the pathea with the pathea wi
- one feature sufficed to liquidate the whole business.

 "The soul of Aristides the Just is filled with bitterness when he contemplates the poltroonery and volability of his congressional brethrem. Hen who act as they do, he says, stullify and degrade themselves in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. He repeats the following remark made to him by a prominent officer of the army: "The attitude of congress convinces me that what the nation desires is a government to which it may humble itself and which will rule it with the sword and the whip. Very well, it is easy to grant its wish, and I shall hereafter assume the role of the soldier."

 "The illustrious chief of the requiriments here
- hereafter assume the rôle of the soldier."

 —The illustrious chief of the provisionals has evidently resolved to earry out his threats as to the recision of concessions rather than give up his port scheme at Torres. On the 4th was published the following recisions of central usine concessions, "Bornion-compliance with contract: "2 usines in Sergipe, conceded to Col. Oliveira Ribeiro; 1 in Balina to A. S. de Faria et al.; 12 in Maranhão, Pernamluco, Bahia, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janciro to Happt & Co.; 2 in Parahyba to A. G. Valente et al.; and 1 in Pernambuco to Cia. Assucareira de Pernambuco. This contra dance among the concessions will soon get the department of agriculture so mixed that no one will know what is valid, and what is not.

—Although the state has broken loose from the church it is observing the church holidays all like same. All the public departments are closed to day and the whola world is oul playing buffson, Aeross the bay in the state of Rio de Janeiro the whole three days of Carnival have been declared official holidays.

official holidays.

—The death of Gen. Hermes Ernesto da Fon.
seca, a brother of Gen. Deodoro, occurred in
this elty on Saturday night. He was military commaniler and governor of Baha for some time after
the revolution, which position he was compelled in
resign on account of his Infirmities. His sheath
has been for some time expected.

The director of the Mint, not content with colning medals and establishing conicios agricolos, sighs for other words in conquer. His latest ambition the last infirmity of noble minds) is to improve the republican coat of arms. While he has his hand in, why not try to improve the postage and revenue stamps issued by his establishment?

"—It certainly makes an American smile to see government employés tendering their resignations because Gen. Deodoro saw fit to change his secretaries. In a few years more, government employés in Brazil will have no necessity for tendering their resignations when there is a change of administration; they will be "packed out" of office, neck and crop, without any formality.

As Brazillans are so deeply displeased with the few concessions made in the treaty just celebrated with the United States, the inference can not be avoided that they want a treaty which grants them everything in return for a concession of absolutely nothing. In that case, how would they like the other kind of reciprocity—Inties on coffee, rubber hides and sngar in the United States?

hides and sugar in the United Slates?

—The police delegate's report on the Tribuna assault has at last been published—and such a report. The delegate says he cannot determine who the authors were. The publisher, Sr. Meleiros, swore that he saw Col. Piraglite directing the assault—buil Sr. Medeiros is "ian interested party," you know, says the delegate. In view of the fact that the whole city knows who the criminals are, and in view of the fact that the whole city knows who the criminals are, and in view of the fact that they do not deny it, this police report is simply contemptible and pusillations. It is quite what we expected, however.

—The Brayllian press concress the frequence.

mous. It is quite what we expected, however,
—The Braillian press, congress, the foreign mercantile houses, and even the Brazilians themselves, are almost unanimous in condemning the recent commercial treaty with the United States. It is argued by those who have expressed themselves, that Brazil has given away too much, and has shown hal faith toward other countries who are interested in this trade. It is also append that the treaty is a death blow to the central signar factories established here because it discriminates in favor of raw sugars, to the cotton factories and other industries, to hog-raising because of free pork and the reduction in the ditties on land, to the two flour mills established in this city, to the much discussed industry of wheat growing, to the production of Indian corn, and to the furniture factories of this city. It is also argued that the provisional government has no authority to make such a treaty, although no one raised this objection when the Missiones boundary treaty was signed.

MARRIED.

PADBURY—PESSÓA,—On the 2nd inst., at the Largo do Machatlo church (Gloria) PERCY GEORGE, second son of the late Samuel Padbury, 11. M. C. S., to MARIA OLYMPIA FUZA, chlest daughter of Cyro D. Pessóa, of Rio de Janeiro.

Financial Notes

- -The January receipts of the Victoria custom-house amounted to 74,264\$857.
- -The receipts of the Santos commonated last month to 2,489,752\$307.
- -The real shareholders will be those who are not able to unload before the crash comes.
- -On the 9th it was stated that the Carrio Ur-hams tram company had been bought by the Empreza de Obras Publicas,
- —The capital of the Companhia Importational Commissaria, to the amount of 200,000\$, has been privately subscribed in S. Panba.
- —The Companhia Sereia Paulista has decided to ise its capital to 600,000\$. Will the public again attracted by the song of the syren?
- —The internal revenue receipts at the recebedoria in this city during January reached 1,523,194\$534, against 560,702\$830 in January 1890.
- —It is reported that the concession for razing Santo Antonio hill has been transferred to the Empreza Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil.
- —On the 5th the Fornal do Commerces says that the school of mines at Ouro Preto that cost \$4,000\$ last year will cost 220,000\$ during the present year.
- —On the 4th the Novidades announced that Sr. Aflonso Celso, Visconde de Onro Preto, 15 to be president of the Banco do Brazil. This rumor was denied later.
- Fine S. Paulo Banco da Bolsa has set its heart on pocketing the Derby Club of that city, and for the sake of doing so is withing to disburse 300,000\$ of lts shareholders' money.
- The Minerva Paulista opened its subscription books on the 31st ult. This company is to lawe a capital of 1,000,000\$, and will deal in music, musical instruments and opera troupes.
- Mr. Upton's commercial establishment in S. to is to be converted into a joint-stock com-with a capital of 2,000,000\$. It will continue por! merchandise from the United States.
- decree, dated on the 31st ult., grantol stock-ers an additional 30 days for making good erassed deposits to secure their clients in difficulty. Why not grant them 30 years?

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco da Bolsa held on the 5th inst. It was resolved to complete the authorized capital of 20,000,000\$.

-According to the Fornal do Commercio, of the 9th, at the cabinet meeting on the 7th it was decided to grant the interest guarantee to the grantee of the Forto das Torres port improvements' concession.

—The Hygienopolis company was installed in S. Paulo on the 31st ull. This company purposes opening a sanitary establishment. Not a had idea, if intended for the benefit of the companies recently

—o'To call them shareholders is a misnse of language," o'Why?" o'Don't you know that the persons who take shares in the companies mow organizing here have not the slightest intention of hobling them?"

—The Campanhia Intermediaria de Negocios in S. Paulo has decoled to pay a dividend of 50 per cent to its sharebolders, and then raise its capital to 1,000,000\$. If it can keep up this sort of thing its future is simply unlimited.

—The Companion de Calcamentos e Edificações opened its subscription hooks on the 31st alt. in S. Paulo. Its capital is to be 1,000,000%, ami fr is to pave streets, build houses for sale or rent, and deal in building and paving materials.

The total receipts at the Corunda, Matin Grosso, enston-boxe in 1890 were 637,397\$998, against 456,527\$637 in 1899, or an increase of 180,870\$661. So far we are ignorant what the custom-boxes in Rio de Janeiro collected for the year 1890.

A decree, dated on December 7th, and published on the 3rd inst., approves the plans of the block at Santos, and fixes the cost at 4,034,1978609. It is doubtful whether Santos requires a dock at lad, but if it does the amount fixed for building me appears exorbitant.

—A company with a capital of 1,000,000\$ for promoting instruction is autonuced in S. Paulo, it will buy existing schools and colleges, establish others, and erect school buildings. At the head of this company are Drs. Rangel Pestaua, Albuquerque Lius and Autonio Cambilo Rodrigues.

—A telegram published in the Found do Com-matero on the 9th states that the price paid by the Banco de Credito Universal for the English Bank of Kio de Janeiro, Liunted, was £850,000. The same telegram says that the Amazou Steam Navi-gation company was in treaty for its sale with a swellight. gation co syndicate.

syndicate.

We are going to remove to Santos and join the Companhia Constructora e Commercial. And then we and the other shareholders shall have a capital of 3,000,000\$, with which we propose to buy and self town tolds, construct buildings for saniforiums, hotels, factories, baths and clubs, manufacture bricks, tites, soan, candles and ice, make contracts for public works, oblain grants from the federal, state and innuicipal governments, establish and operate stock farms and tanneries, fry the fallow out of our beves, sell their meat and fau their hibles, import coal (for frying the fallow), rails, lamber and cement, float companies and lend money. Our subscription books were opened in Santos on Jam 31st, and shares are going like hot cakes. Won't you join us? Don't all speak at once!

The following are some of the new companies that have appeared by prospectus, or report, claring the past week:

Banco Mobilisador

	Banco Maritimo dos Estados Unido	٠
	do Braztl	10.000.000
	Banco Economico	. 1.20n 000
1	Ranco Uhá e Rio Branco	2.000,000
	Banco União Conquercial	f 000 000
	Banco Rio e New York	40,000,000
	Bapco Central Mineiro.	£ 000 000
	Banco dos Funccionarios Publicos.	2,000,000
	Frigmifica e Pastoril Brazileira	60,000,000
	Geral de Melhoramentos de Per	•
	nambaco	40,000,000
	Brazil Federal [insurance]	30,000,000
	Cirinile ila Gavêa	25,000,000
í	Culonizadora e Agricola Paraná	e
1	Sta, Catharina [gold]	20,000,000
	Empreitera	12,500,000
	Aigimmeira e Imiustrial Norle e Sui.	
ı	Credito Industrial Nacional	10,000,000
	Colonização e Industrial de Santa	
	Catharina Geral de Construcções	
	Mercantil e Industrial dos Estado	10,000,000
ļ	Unidos do Brazil	
ľ	Metropolitana do Parani	10,000,000
1	Artes Graphicas do Brazil	10,000,000
ľ	Agricola e Commercial, Rio e Campos	5,000,000
ı	Geral dos Tabacos	5,000,000
i	Commercial	5,000,000
ı	Manufactora de Seges, Carros, Tro-	3,000,000
ı	lyes e Bomis	3,000;000
}	Commercio Nacional	2,400,000
ı	Ind. de Secrarias a vapor	2,000,000
Į	O Symilcato	2,000,000
ı	Agricula e Zootechnica Fluminense	2,000,000
J	Grande Hotel,	1,500,000
1	Palifica de Formas para Sanatos	1,000,000
ı	Sirius Stearica	1,000,000
I	Cartella Intermediaria da Bolsa	1,000,000
ì	Niciheroy e Rio	1,000,000
Į	Ceramica Conceição do Pavuna	800,000
Ī	Ilotel Metropole	600,000
ŀ	Transporte de Mercadorias e Ma-	
ı	Manuf, de Cal e Artigos Ceramicos.	600,000
i	Industrial e Manuf, de Papel	600,000
ı	Aguas Mineraes da Barra de S. João	600,000
١	Industria Fininense	500,000
١	Profissional de Barbeiros e Cabel-	500,000
	leiros	500,000
۱	Adega Brazileira	400,000
i	Industria Moderna	300,000
l	Publicidade Universal	100,000
		368,100,000\$

500,000 400,000 300,000 100,000 It was decidedly a good week for companies.

—On the 1st inst. the municipality of Rio had on deposit with the Banco do Brazil the sum of 25.54.7018.770, with the Banco Commercial 321, 108\$635, and in cash 128,656\$023; total on land 3,024.556\$428, of which 417,542\$723 belonged to the "Caixa de depositos," and the balance to the city.

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the —At the meeting of the shareholders of the Melhoramenths no Brazil company held on the 7th, it was decided to increase the capital of the company—and the salaries of the directors. The former will be 100,000,000\$, three new shares falling by the hobier of one old share. As no mention is made of calls, "watering" seems to result.

—During the latter fortuight of January the following companies registered their statutes at the Junta Commercial:

	Typographica e romora	50,0003
	Imbustrial e Lavoura de Haypara	100,1000
	Centros l'astoris do Brazil	15,000,000
	Marmores e Ladrillios	1,500,000
I	Gazeta de Noticias	2,000,000
	Banco da Republica dos Estados Uni-	
	dos do Brazil	200,000,000
	Estrada de Ferro Nondeste do Brazil	40,000,000
	Melhoramentos de Sania Theresa	1,000,000
	Importadora de Pianos e Masicas	100,000
	Moagem do Café do Brazil	4110,000
	Banco União	5,000,000
	Maleriaes e Construcções	2,000,000
	Banco Fiscal	5,000,000
ı		31
ľ		272,150,000\$
	In the first fortnight	12,866,900
	Total	28c.016.000\$

COMMERCIAL

	lin de	Janeiro, Februar	e 91h, 1891.
Par vilne	of the Brazilian r	nitreis (1\$000), gold	27 it.
du	dn do	do m U. S	
	coin at \$1 86	ins per Li vig	51 75 C)s
		Braziliao gold	
dn	of £r stg. in Braz	inan gald	euß 5
Bank rate	ut exchange, official	on London to-day	10 1
Present v.	due of the Brazilia	n and reis (gold)	1\$120
da	da	do (paper).	70) 18 gold
ilo	dn	the in U.S.	
	coin at \$1 8c	per L sig	38 00 c
Value of 1	1 00 (\$4 80 per ,	() Stg) in Braz-	
	ilian currency	(paper)	21632
Value of A	() sterling	4	12 \$612

EXCHANGE.

Feinbary 3—Official rates at the banks were 101/2—101/4 on Lumiban, 492—406 on Paris and 668—61s on Hamburg at 00 dty; 385-00—3859 on New Yurk at aspit. The market was quied, and rather flat, and 101/2 was with difficulty olitained, 193 being considered the rate for Insures Chamburghal Stehng was reposted in a small way at 101/5. Societies to book with Impress at 121/50s, 3610es at 12470s.

Selection 1/297/10 (1808.), selects at 122800 (18) the 10th february 5.—The market was unchanged, but consolered tabler dat of the close. The English banks, the Commercial and Stud Americano poster 19/4 on London; the others were at 19. During the day business was disting in a small way at 10/4 bank sterling direct on bankers, 19/31/6 on London offices and repassed paper, and at 10/4—19/36 for cummercial. Swerefigers soil at 128700, and closed with buyers at 128740, sellers at 128300.

closed with Dayers at 127740, Setters, at 147500.
February 6.—The masket was rather list, although official 1118 at the banks were unchanged. "Here was very hible doing, with bank sterling reported direct at 70—15½ and at 19 316 for repaxed paper. Commercial sterling was done without difficulty at 137240. Sowereign sold at 147500 at 137400 at 137400 at 137400 for text but buyers at 128800, sellers at 137400 for the 23740 for easily buyers at 128800, sellers at 137400 for the 23740.

bijers at 14800, sellers at 13100 for the 28h. February 2.—February 3.—February 3.—Februar

chimary 9.—The official socials, rate is 10 at the hanks, with 19%-19 316 bt he obtained for money. There is nothing doing in repowed paper, and fuller in commercial, the quotation of a the later hency is 150. The market is very quiet, to-day being a sure of holdry and to-morrow a regular one.

ENCLISH BANK OF RIO DE YANEIRO, LIMITED Capital, 50,000 shares at \mathcal{L}_{30} ... $\mathcal{L}_{1,000,000}$

do paid np	oo,aaa
Reserve Fund	175,000
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY	, 189t,
Assets.	
Capital, incadeled table discounted lawns, gri named accounts, etc. Islik steecounted lawns, gri named accounts, etc. Islik sreenenable Securities for frams, accounts current, etc., Smiley accounts.	4.411.444\$440 606.996 137 12;755;3:8 \$57 1,7'2;385 \$16 8,089,072 970 1,879;346 670 5;411,032 453 34;398,807\$041
Liabilities.	34139020074041
Capital Deposits in account current do do with notice iiii fixel matmity and by bills. Securities fix advances and on deposit Bills payable. Is deposited. Simdry accounts	8,888,888\$588 1,299,937 594 8,194,714 128 2,252,925 6,306,688 050 1,782,384 920 5,314,053 375
F1 A 44 F4	

indry accounts.

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th February, 1891.

Fur the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limiteri,

F. S. Lambley, Manager.

Henry G. Etilli, actg. Accountant. 31,398,807\$041 BANCO BRAZIL E NORTE AMERICA.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 31ST, 1891.

Assets: Shareholders; calls to be realized 40,178,800\$

Share of Leader and	fiologo ago
Shares of banks and companies	B ₁ 944 ₁ 394 775
Accounts ciment.	7,157,285 120
Securities pledged	5,484,400 CCQ
Bills discounted	90,010 000
Guarantees.	36,000 000
Sundries; balances of various accounts	7.052.454 035
Cash: balance on corrent funds	1,541,633 380
I iabilities:	79,449,577\$310
Control I tabilities:	
Capital	50,000,000\$000
Shares pledged.	60,000 000
Securities deposited in guarantee	5,484,400 000
Guaran)ceil arsons	36,000 000
Banta Empssi do Norte	80,000 000
Sumblies: balances of various accounts	14,780,)77 310
	20 440 577 240

	Shares pledged. Securities deposited		50,000,000\$00
	Securities deposited	in g	
	Guaranteed Arsons Banta Emissa do N Sumbies: balances e		30,000 00
	Daniel Emisser do N	inrte	80,000 00
	Sumilies: balances of	ya.	rious accounts 14,780,177 31
ı			70,440,577\$36
	E. & O. E.		
ľ		F	. P. Mayrink, President.
		C	arlos Vieira Lima, Accountant.
ľ			
ł	SALES OF	ST	OCKS AND SHARES.
		٠.	OCKS AND SHAKES.
	February 3.		
	104 Apolices	940	12 Apolices 945
			Banks.
	2650 Agurola	157	50 Cred. Movel, pr. 105
	800 da	158	1550 do 108
	350 do 350 do	161	1000 do 28th pr 120
	730 do	166	1550 do
	30 lhazil	310	5000 Cred Universal 106
	6-7 dn 25	170	400 do 108
ı	1000 lli. N Amer.pr	33	1000 do 110
	150 Combinereto	250	50 Industrial 208
ı	50 de	270	100 100
1	800 ila	271	25th
ı	100 da	274	1300 do 18
ı	1000 ila 15th	290	350 do 182
ı	100 Estados Unidos	500	100 Popular
ı	100 00	263	270 do 127
ł	50 du	265	1000 Un 16Am pr. 72 1000 do a8th pr 95
1		5	1000 du 28th pr 95 Kai/ways.
ı			
ı	75 Quiloni5ii	56 86	200 Sapucahy 18)
Į			
ı	so Lloyd Pinz, noo Allariq insee soo Melli na frani zoo da Afti, noo Inic de Vich zoo da Afti, too Inic de Vich too da ith too da ith too da ith too do ith too do do too do zech too do zech too do zech too do zech	2+2.	iscelianeous,
ı	50 Langer 110Z	250	500 S Jer mines, 28 42 1000 do 28th 50 500 Loc. Imm., pr. 7 1500 do 28th pr. 10 700 do do 12 1200 do do 15
ľ	nou Melli nu Brazil	520	500 Loc June 28
ł	200 do 281h	530	1500 do 28di pr. 10
1	100 Inic de Melh	68	700 ilo do 12
1	910 da	59	1200 do do . 15 100 Prod Ceram.pr. 20 150 Obras Hyd. pr. 15 550 do 16
ı	upper do esth	70	100 Prod Ceram.pr. 20
1	135 do 28th	75	550 do 15
ı	1000 do all pd.	90	500 do 28th as
ı	1000 Evoners	55	too Toriens 87
i	1000 dd	50	foo Arm. e Ferr. 41
ı	500 do 20ta	50	200 r piranga Terr.
ı	February 4		150 Obras Hyd. pr. 15 150 do
Į			
I	200 Apolices	1)40	15 Gold 64, '68 125
١			Bauks,
ı	5000 Agricola	167	6500 Cred. Popular 124
ı	100 do	170	6000 do 125
I	200 du	171	1000 do 125 500
١	500 ilo bo isth	173	7500 do
l	5000 Agricola	180	1000 Cred. Popular. 124 1000 do 125 1000 do 125 1000 do 126 1000 do 127 2000 do 128 10 Rmp. Com. pr. 8 1000 Estados Unidos 272 2000 do 272
ı	2500 do bii, 281h	180	10 kmp. Com. pr. 8
ı	Sea Basil as	150	1000 Estados Unidos 272
ı	200 Br N Amer, m	30	Sto Franco Bear
ı	80 Commercial.	270	200 Lavoura e Com. 100
۱	4750 Constructor.	280	70 Meic.dos Vrgs. 225
١	2700 do 28th \$50 lbi N Amer, pi \$0 lbi N Amer, pi \$0 commercial 4750 Constructor 95 do \$50 do 500 do 100 do 15th 1050 Creil Morel, pr 505 do	284	200 do 275 540 Franco Braz 106 200 Lavunta e Com. 195 70 Metc. dos Vrgs. 225 50 Nacional 180
١	500 do	284	1000 do 181 250 do 182 2200 do 28th 196
١	2000 do	285	2200 do 28th 100
١	100 do 151h	290	400 Un. Ib. Amer pr 72
۱	1050 Ctell Movel, pr.	100	200 do 28th 196 400 Un.1h Amer pr 72 1170 do 28th pr 90 1200 do Mar. pr 96 1000 do Apr. pr 96 575 Cr. Rl. S. Paulo,
۱	505 do 2000 do 2000 da 28th pr 1000 Cred. Universal	109	1170 do 28th pr 90 1200 do Mar, pr 96
۱	2000 da 281h pr	130	1000 do Apr. pr 96
	C. I III.		213 Cir Kir Ort naio!
ı	2000 da 28th .	104	hyp. dep. 50\$ 90

Railways. 500 S. Jero, mines, 28 42 1000 do 281h. 53 600 do 30 Mar. 55 citaments.

1000 Loc. Imm., pr.

670 do

1000 do 28th pr.

1500 do do 28th pr.

1500 do do 2900 Evoneas.

100 do

500 Yjiranga, Teir.

c Constr., pr.

100 Arm e Ferc ... 40 500
February 5
642 Suvereigns ... 12 700
18 Apulices, olid... 938
14 da 940
20 do 45 ... 965
50 Gold 6s, 68 ... 125 100 deb. Geral.... 69 500 81 deb. Norocabana 70 150 deb. Norocabana 67 hyp. notes Estados Unidos 93

490	Agricula	174	3000 Cred. Universal 107
143.3	do	175	700 do 107 500
1000	an 50, 14)h	175	1900 do 108
	dn bo. 25th		300 do 108 500
5000	do los 15 Mar	190	3500 do 100
3	Bazil	330	100 do 109 500
23 /	10 25	168	5000 do 110
400	do	16g	25000 do 15th. 110
511	do	170	15000 do 28th. 120
520	Bi N. Amer m	25	10000 do bo. 31 Mar. 136
48	Commercial, 25	167	25000 do bo. 30 Jun 160
100	do	168	325 Emp. Comin. pr 11
675	Constructor	28c	1000 Estados Unidos 264
2 00	do goth	200	300 du 28th. 285
1000	do bo. 281h	360	3000 do do 200
500	do so. 10 Mar	3.0	3000 40 40 290
LOVA).r Movel bo.	310	1500 do do 300
	28th pr		1000 Franco Braz 106 500
1000	do do	130	300 Industrial 208
500	Cred Douglas	132	200 do 209
500	Cred Popular.	150	590 Nacional 170
13500	do	135	675 do 180
200	do	139	700 do 28th 200
3000	(lo	140	5000 Popular 138
7000	do 28th	140	500 Rurul e Intern. 03
3000	do do	150	100 do 101
2000	do s Mar.	145	800 do 118
3000	Cred. Universal	105	200 Un.Iber.Am.pr 75
725	do	106	
500	do	106 500	

Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles | Miles

February 6.	40 hvn. notes,
5000 Sovereigns, 12 760 59 Apolices, old., 940 49 do 48 965	Estados Unidos 100
1600 Agricola	nks.
1600 Agricola 180	17500 Cred Universal 109 12600 ile 109 500 23750 de 110
1250 do bo, 27th, 190	12600 ild tog 500
300 Brazil, 28 169	33750 do 130 300 ilo 28th 118
50 Br. N. Amer.pr 24	300 ilo 28th. 118 3950 ilo da 120 10000 ilo ilo 125
too Commercio . 260	500 Emp. ilo Com 43
too Constructor	500 Emp. 1lo Com 43 200 de 44 1000 1lo 46
2500 do bo. 28th 300	500 ilo 47
7000 Cled Movel, pr 109 500	500 Estados Unidos 275
1000 ilo 28th pt., 120	300 Lavoura e Com, 185
800 do 146	100 Nacional 180
600 do 147	300 10 2011. 192
100 do 157	31 Rural 390
2000 dil 28th. 150	150 th 96
togo do do 160	1000 thi 28th. 200 100 Nacional 180 500 100 28th. 192 300 10 15 Mar. 192 310 Riral 390 200 Rinal e Intein. 95 150 100 95 800 Un.lb-Amr. pr 70 d Trimmurys.
ran Geral 16	too lat. Bot. tram. 240
530 Geral 56 1500 S. Jero. mines, 28, Mar 55	506 Jat. Bot. tram. 250 50 Pein'hiico, ilo 120 44 S Christ do 28
100 Lloyd Hraz 245 200 Petro'tana mill. 200 400 Melh. 10 Birazil 700 100 do bo. 28th 700 250 do tlo. 700 150 Inic. 6 Melh. 64 1350 do 65 1500 do 66 1100 do 28th. 70	100 Inje de Melh 67
200 Petro tana mill. 200	320 Evonrus 59
100 Mein, 110 Diazii 700	200 do 61
250 do tlo. 700	450 do 28th 65
1350 do 65	500 Trais a Donic 28
1500 do 28th 70	2000 ile 28th pr 16
rebruary 7	
1000 Sovereigns 12 780	8,000\$ Applices, 18. 96!4
1000 Sovereigns 12 780 28 Apolices, old 940 8,700\$ do 94	124 do 967 375 deb. Soro'hana 90
Ban	ks.
Description Description	100 Emp do Com.pt 15
1000 do so, 18th 180	90 do 16
300 do Mar 195	March 3/11
110 Brazil, 28 170	800 Nacional 176
50 Chiistrictor 282	100 10 182
500 do 283	200 ilo 183
1500 do 28th 200	1000 ilo bo 28th, 199
700 do 281h 205	2000 ili 28th 190 1500 ilii 1lo 192
2000 Cred. Mavel, pr 110	2500 do 15 Mar. 192
1500 do 28th, pr 125	500 th bu 15 Mar 200
1 00 Cird. Popular. 148	1800 Republica 28th 295
2000 thi 28th 166	100 U. de Cied. ho. 15 Apr 280 230 do 25 74
400 Gred. Universal 108	15 Aur 280
	230 10 75 74
Hariways and	Trainmitys,
5014 Geral 52 502 do 54 2040 do 28th 59	500 S. Jet. mines 28 42 300 Jat. Bot train 250
2000 do 28th 59	
Miscelli	LOD KNOUGE 60 FOO
1150 Melh. no Brazil 700	100 ilo 61
600 hije de Melli, 64	100 1l0 61 500 do 28th 66 1000 tlo 15 Mar. 74 1000 Loc. Ium. pr 7
1000 tln 65	1000 Loc. IIIm. pr., 7
191 10 66 1004 10 66 500	2400 H0 8
30 Alliança insc 23 1130 Melh. no Brazil 700 1100 do Mar 750 600 Inic tle Melh. 64 1000 th 65 131 Ido 66 100t th 66 500 2000 do Mar 78	20 Progresso link, 200
MARKET	REPORT.
Rio de Jan	eiro, 9th February, 1891.
Exp	orts.

Exports.

Coffee.—Exchange tuling rather raser during the week, there has heen a considerable histiness doing in coffee, the sales probably reaching nearly 100,000 bags. The market became firm, until it his demand, and on the 4th inst. some brokers advanced spendations to the same extent that they reduced them during the pieceding week, viz: 700 is per arruba, as is shown by quotations below. The market is said in be farm, but the immediate requirements of sponters are supposed to be about satisfied. Receipts show a slight increase; it is satisfactory to more, however, that the radicay is any showing that the crop is not quite exhausted. Nathing has been so far heard of the February crop estimate from the factors, but are constituint disheartining minimate from the factors, but are constituint disheartining minimate press.

Shipments since our last report have been: Shipments since our last report have been :

Simplificates whice our man report there been a
32,645 bags for the United States 8,438 Europe
4,057 Elsewhere
45,140 bags.
For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom- house amount to:
87,864 bags for the United States
13,799 Енгоре
- Cape of Good Hope
766 Elsewhere
102,429 bags.
The vessely cleared with coffee are:
United States: bags
Feli, 6 Baltimore Amer lig Aller 2,333
Europe:
Feb. 3 Trieste Aust str (2010)
4 Hamburg Get str Lissabon 4.075
6 England Br str Tagns
Elsewhere :
Feb. 3 River Plate Br str Clyde
5 tho Fr stt Aidon r
The market is reported firm at the following quotations:
per 10 kilos. per arrobit.

Ordinary 181	B\$370- 8\$510		
Good and	8 030 8 300	11 800 12 200	
Ordinary 2nd.	6 940- 7 960	10 200-11 700	
The custom h	ouse valuation	pautu) for the current	ivee
is 811 rs. per kilo	. or 31 rs. high	er than last week.	
Pagainte for th		a fix are been and and	

Receipts for the past week were 61,743 bags, against 59,203 bags for the preceding week and 38,467 hags for the week befare.

tocks were this morning estimated to be 149,080 bags.

Vessei	's loading and to load.	bags.
New York	Br str Chautny	34,000
do	" Olbers	
do	Vandyck	
do	Ruyal Prince	
do	Ger str Salerno	A
Baltimore	Br str Thames	
clo	Amer bk D. Patro II.	6,000
Havre	Fr str Purahybu	
Antwerp	Ger str Leibaig	
Hamlurg	Ger str Olinda.	••
Trieste	Anst sti Mutickovitz	••
Mediterranean	Fr str Provence	••
do	Ital str Mattee Bruzze.	••
	. tell die sumsted Dir Haad.	

D	ΑU	CO	REC PPE	E	PTS AT	R	N	D S	HIP	MEI	NTS	OF	
71	to	191	-	-	tr.	_	н			U.	71		-

Kercipis at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage.	Exchange on London 19% d	do No. 7	N. Y per &	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	" Elsewhere	Cape	** Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
2,982	35 €	19% d	111000	11\$300		135.759	;	5,695	:	:	1.795	3,000	8,377	Feb. 2
7.487	35 €	2461	11,000	11,300		139, 102	286	9,025	300	;	1,620	7,105	12,368	Feb. 3
8.1%	35 €	19%	11,600	12,000		142.911	842	3,985	;	:	3,000	985	7.784	
5,946	35 C	19 5116	11,600	12.000		144.652	5,188	6,957	1.466	;	600	4.893	8,708	Feb. 4 Feb. 5
9.485	35 C	7,61	11,600	12,000		146.599	9,014	9,496	1,254	:	700	7.542	11,443	Feb. 6
11,206	35 €	1934	11,600	12,000		144.804	87.0y	9.962	1,039	:	723	8,220	10,187	Feb. 7
;	,	ı	;	;		147,680	;	;	;	:	:	:	2,876	Feb. 8
45,286	:	1	:	,		;	102,429	45.140	4.037	:	8,438	32,645	£7.346	l'otais since 18t Feb.
2,288,747	:	:		1		:	:	1.657,346	116,044	51,100	155,021	1.035,181	1,643,942	Totals since 1st July
T'h	Imports. The past week has been quiet. Vessels are arriving very													

The past reck has been quet. Vessels are arriving very slowly, and exchange has been reck, buth factors, productive of nutritions. From it exported to have been quiet, but the iteration with the internal subdent change in the commercial relations bern central barrilland the United Mates, by which flow rull the days free Startled some importers, who sold at whort mit last upstations. There have been no recently of pine: the variance organization of the production of the produc

Trieste	18\$500 - 18\$750
Richarand 1st	18 500 18 750
tlo 2011	umninal
Baltimore 1st	11) QUO 10 250
do 2ml	18 250 mm 18 750
Western & Interior	18 250 19 000
River Plate	tominal
City Mills	16 500 - 18 000
oh Dine Danner il 1	

Pitch Pine.—Recents mil, and for gine on the spot the market is from at 45000 - 45000 per day.

White Pine.—The market is reported steady at unchanged quotations, viz: 115-140 is per foot Recents fill.

n. Swedish Pine.— There have been un receipts and notations are nominal

Swedish Pine,—Thee have been in receipts and quotations are nominal Spruce Pine,—Nothing new Kerosene.—Receipts nil, but the market has declined and is reported lan at \$300-\$750 por case.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,435 kegs per D. Piylet II from Halmone. Quotations are about machangel, viz. George's land, in lots, \$50-\$60 s., per lh, and other marks \$200-\$10 per line and the second hardward to take the second hardward second and the second hardward har

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

FERRUARY:

BATTHORSE—Anner bk: D Pedry II; 465 tons; Hudgius; 46 ds; sauchise to John Moure & Co.

CANDRIE CARRIE; 965 tons; Muuro; 53 ds; coal to

Birarilian Color.

Birarilian Color.

Wilson Sons & Co.

— Br ship Fruiturar; 1,341 tons; Allen; 42 ds, coal to

Wilson Sons & Co.

— Br ship IV. II. Cortar; 1,410 tons; Duucan; 36 ds;

MAISSILESS—Dan bg Dorane; 200 tons; Linux

er.
-Dan bg Dorane; 299 tons; Jensen; 49 ds: MARSHLESS—Dan by Doratte; 299 total; Jensen; 49 dst | Tinge |
Sundicise to the fratarium; 430 tots; Gonçalves; 40 ds; |
Innandicise to Jinão Antonio Gonçalves dos Santos; 40 ds; |
Innandicise to Jinão Antonio Gonçalves dos Santos; 40 ds; |
Innandicise to Jinão Antonio Gonçalves dos Santos; 40 ds; |
Innandicise to Tinandicise to Costa Sindicise k Co. |
Victorios — Dan by Ingenitar; 204 tons; 3 ds; |
Innandicise to Video |
Innandicise to Costa Sindicise k Co. |
Innandicise to Costa Sindicise k Costa Sindicise k Co. |
Innandicise to Costa Sindicise k Co. |
Inna

FER. 3.
Camprey—Bribe Lord Lymthurst; 1186 tons; Kirk; in distress bound for Mexico.
FER. 4.
Camprey—Bribe Psinlon; 1496 tons; Goudey; 48 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.
BURNOS Alizes—Nor bg Rabbi; 174 tons; McBerg; 18 ds; wheat to Divivier & Co.
SAN PERRO—Not bg Panetum; 228 tons; Olsen; 25 ds; Indian con to Luiz Canniyarao.
MissonGé—Nive bg Lodzen; 294 tons; Jacobsen; 19 ds; salt to Viera Mattes & Albano.

When Mottes & Albano.

**AEEE, CAMDEPT—By the Britishere; 331 tons; St. John; 45 days; coal to Central Brazii railway.

SWANSKA—Bi ling Canduldi; 404 tons; Riemers: 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

La PLATA—Span lag Ford Ordiz: 249 tons; Noynerollex: 23 ins; sundries to order.

**MACAO—Aig big Segradu ilos Algores; 228 tons; Silva; 18 ds; sill to capitate to order.

**BURNOS Almes—Ger big Hiturich; 263 tons; Hansen; 21 ds; wheat to inder.

BURNOS Almes—Ger big Hiturich; 260 tons; Lammers; 12 ds; timber to Pinheiro & Dastos.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

FERRUARY 3
TYBER-NOT DE MEETIN LINEET; 1922 tons; Nicleen; hallast.
MURLER-NOT DE AMERICA 1437 tons; Thorsen; ib.
NEW CALEBONIA—Br ship Pless of Brander; 1921 tons; McDonald, do.

nam. 40. FEB. 4. Swed bk Beda; 539 tons, Holmquist; ballast.

FIR 5. ann.—Br ship Kuright of the Thistle: 1427 tons; Sanity.

simdries. FEB. 8
BRUSSEVICK—Atg. bk. Behavminn; 886 tims; Arcias; hallast
CALUTA—Hr Ship A conj. 1,500 tons; Brady, do.
PRICKARINGO—Nim bk. Panara, 706 tons; Horsest ido.
SANTOS—Amer. Ing. White. B'inga; 654 tons; Davison; sundires.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

BARDAROS-Nor bk Prince Arthur; 1	allast.
Norship L'uruga	do
Norlik Dora;	ilo
Nor hk Sommersol:	ilo
Vattaratso-Fr lik Undenfute:	do
Burnos Atres-Fr bk bermand Heart;	ilo
PERNAMITEG Swell lik Gefion:	ilo
Nor lik Erling:	ilo

— Bu bk And I ynddnyrd, from Cauliff, hamal far Mewpari in here on the god. The captain died fan days at the vessel left Cauliff.
—The captain of the Pi str. Adort reports spenking hamay seth, in his fig 20 St. Wing 20 St. Win lik II.

F. H. Gride's and on humany seth on heat yeg's Long.
—It ship Artifact of the Artific article here on Septem 11 the last of the St. Martin and the last of the Artifact of the Artifact article here on Septem 11 has in distress, sailed on the 5th inst, ber Rangson.

	hannel 19 Government of the many lands of the ma
stimated to br: 10,000 brls. American 1,000 Trieste	Antwerp 255 th Genoa 25 f th Sall

Lishen f. n.	375 61-	25 64
VESSELS AFLOAT &		
Alert	Marsrilles Hamburg	8 Dec
d 1/100	Liverpool	13 Dec
Inti-	Lending	Jan 2
Augustin Coobe	Rosariu Cardiff	
Riama	Newcasile Cardiff	3 Jan
Riv um	Cardiff	
Convo	Lomba Memel	4 Dec
Constance Constancia	Liverpool	
Constancia	Caudiff Glasgow	
Concombin	Oscarshamn	6 Jan 10 Drc
Cryston Cronn Prince Christian	Stransea	30 Drc
Christina	Cardifi Cardifi	12 lan 25 Nov
Cuba	Cardift	., 1.0,
Dagny	Pensacola Marsrilles	11 Dec
Envrest	Pensacula	11 Dec
Edn D Jewett	Pensacula Con vice	
Fanny	Cardiff Liverpool New Vork	30 Oct
Ostroguau Ewrest Eden D. Jonett Ellerske Fanty Fanty	New York	
Average	Antwerp Fernandina	12 Nov
Plan	Neircistle	8 Dec
Guribakh	Cardiff	
Flori Guribikh Gastav & Oseav Ghuon	Cardiff Wilmington	10 Jan
/// TITE!	Smulerland	18 Dec
Herman	Cardiff Glasgaw	
love	Candiff	ı Jan 2 Jan
Iris Panes Drammond James L. Pendergast	Frederickstade	6 Jan
Yames L. Pendergast	San Franciscu Pensacolu	
Yakomice	Prusarola	
John Black	Brunsmek Cardiff]
John Black. J. D. Everett J. W. Scennigtt.	St. Nazair	31 Dec
Kentigen Lituri & kentiy Liture Louse Louse Muthible Martiburg Mathible Martiburg	Buurstrick	3, 2,0
Linut	New York Cardiff	
Louise	Lirerpool	- :: 1
Mathida	Cardiff	1
Martha Gray	Liverpool Antwerp	17 Dec 13 Nov
Mathi Gray Minden Wary I. Baker	Cardiff	.,
Mora	Prnsacola Cardiff	
Mora Nordstjernen	Cardift	::
Nevalo	Pensacola Pensacola	
Orient Palermo	Harrow	::
Patermo	Pensacola	
Primus	Gothenburg Cardiff	
	Cardiff	:: ·
Printe Angele President Revoluting Light Revoluting Reverside Ruth Saga Surdudin Souriden Sourieu Sourieu	Pensarola New York	
Riverside	Bermuda	76 Dec
Kuth	Stockholm	24 Oct
Surding	Cardiff Grimsby	13 Jan
Studucona	Brunswick	13 Jan
Supervigu	Rosaria Chin Island	
Southern Belie	Ship Island Swansea	23 Dec
Swansor Tage	Brunswick	
Uman	Marseilles Cauliff	тэ Јан

22 Dec 23 Dec 24 Dec

11A7 R	NANK	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED
Feli 2	Clyrle Br	South pton* 18d	Royal Mail
	Adam Fr	Bordenux* 20d	Mess. Maritim
,3	Sud America Ital		A. Florita & C.
	Centurion Br	Antwerp 39d	Wal er, 11. &
	Lissabon Gr Cratá Gr	Santos 20h	E. Johnston &
	Vandyck Br	Hamburg* 20d	Norton, M'w &
4	Matapan Fr	River Plate 5d	Mess Mariting
6	Tagus Br	do * sd	Mess. Marithu Royal Mail
	Manilla Ital	Genoa" 21d	.G. N. Vincenzi &
	Cometa Br	Pelotas* 5d	J. 11 Bellaniy &
0	Chantrey Br Cauning Br	Santos 18h Porto Alegre' qui	Nortou, M'w &
6	E.S. Lancaster Br	Pernambuco 6d	Nate-Sul Co.
	Leipzig Gr	Santos 18h	II. Stoltz & C
	Frankfint Gr	Bremen* 24d	ilo
8	Concordia Fr	Havie* 28d	F. Mazon
DEP	ARTURES O	F FOREION 8	TEAMERS
натк	NAME	WHREETO	CARLO
1	Pmahyba Fr	Santes	Smudries
		Sittios	
3	Clyde Br	Riret Plate	ito
3	Clyde Br Provence Fr	Riret Plate do	ilo ilo
3 3	Clyde Br Provence Fr Orion Aust	Riret Plate do Trieste*	ilo ilo do
3 3 4	Clyde Br Provence Fr Orion Aust Inno Bi	Riret Plate do Trieste* Pernambago*	ilo ilo do do
3 3 4 4	Clyile Br Privence Fr Orion Aust Juno Bi Olinda Gr	River Plate do 'Trieste* Pernambngo* Santos	ilo ilo do do da
3 4 4 4 5	Clyde Br Provence Fr Orion Aust Inno Bi	Riret Plate do 'Trieste* Pernambnco* Santos Hamling* River Plate	ilo ilo do do
3 4 4 5 6	Clyde Br Pinvence Fr Orion Aust Juno Bi Olinda Gr Lissahon Gr Sud America Ital Adunt Fr	Riret Plate do 'Trieste* Pernaurbugo* Santos Hamhing* River Plate do	ito ilo do do da da ilo ilo
3 4 4 5 6	Clyde Br Punyence Fr Orion Aust Juno Bi Olinda Gr Lissahon Gr Sud America Ital Adunt Fr Manuka Br	Riret Plate do Trieste* Pernambuco* Santos Hamlung* River Plate do Santos	ilo ilo do do da da ilo ilo
3 4 4 5 6	Clyde Br Pintence Fr Orion Aust Juno Bi Olinda Gr Lissahon Gr Sud America Ital Adunt Fr Manuka Br Tagus Br	Riret Plate do Trieste* Pernambngo* Santos Hamlung* River Plate do Santus Southampton*	ilo ilo do do do da ilo ilo ilo ilo
3 4 4 5 6	Clyde Br Pintence Fr Orion Aust Juno Bi Olinda Gr Lissahon Gr Sud America Ital Adum Fr Manuka Br Tagus Br Cometa Br	Riret Plate do 'Trieste* Pernaurbngo* Santos Hamlinng* River Plate do Santis Southampton* Fernambugo*	ilo ilo do do do do do do ilo ilo ilo do
3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8	Clyde Br Pintence Fr Orion Aust Juno Bi Olinda Gr Lissahon Gr Sud America Ital Adunt Fr Manuka Br Tagus Br	Riret Plate do Trieste* Pernambngo* Santos Hamlung* River Plate do Santus Southampton*	ilo ilo do do do da ilo ilo ilo ilo

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 8th, 1891,

	OF RIO DE	JAr	EIRO	FEBRU	ARY 8th, 1891.
son;	NAMB	100			
		TON	AR- RIVED	FROM	CONSIGNER
				1	
	Marcettan ble I. A. Stambe	nce	lan	Pensacula	Rada & C
	bk Serene	502	16	Balumore	Levering & C
	sp Eurelia	1996	10	S.Francisc	o Rin Floor Mills
	lug John Swan.	684	18	Rusario ,	. To order
	bk D. Pedro 11.	465	Frh. 1	Baltimore,	Julin Moore & C
ico, itiei	Magnification bloom bloom		Non .	Macés	N P
ttei	sp Marganida	820	Jan. 18	Cape Verd	s Tu order
1111 75	ligSeg itosAçores	223	Feli. 6	Macáo	. To master
71. 31.	hg Utda. hg Fort Repett sp Servis. hk Trajar - sp Polynesan bk Fry lik Birnan Wooi sp Grace Hawar sp F E. Sta'inel bk Tinskan hk Edmouton bk Kate Burrill lik Beta sch Bess & Strikl ik Neophyse.	167	Dec.	Mussoró	Beila & C Lewring & C Beila & C Beila & C Win Fluor Mills To order & C Juliu Moore & C Juliu Moore & C P. Hennardy & R. STa order STa order STa order STa order Cent. Bra. R. R. F. P. Passin Cent. Bra. R. R. F. P. Passin Cent. Bra. R. R.
ibei	sp Servia	1309	26	larerpool.	Gas Co.
mei	lik Taojur	m 5	27	Quebec	Herla & C
	bk Iry	580	30	Mainle	. V. P. Passus
s to	so Grade Harway	1263	30	Cardiff	Cem. Braz. R.R.
	sp F E. Sra'mel	1349	Jan. 9	Crudit	Cent. Braz R R
on	hk Edmonton	1555	11	Cardiff	Milson Sines & C.
	bk Kate Burtill	688	12	Pensacola	bul Bray
	sch Bess & StrBa	90	13	Bs. Airs.	C. A. Reed
	lik Neophyre	1.65	1.7	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
	sp Curlew	1237	20	Greenock.	Watson, R. & C
	lik Cmonel	387	22	New Verb	C. Pacheco & C
	bk The MacBan	285	76	Zarate	Soura A, & C
	st W. H. Cusar.	303	Feli. 27	Slacáo	s, Pa onder To master Gas Co. Gas
).	lik Lennie	1385	2	Cardiff	Biaz, Coal Cu,
.c	lik Land Lyn'hst	1186	2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
c	sp Vanhon	12136	4	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
2	hk Briston	351	6	Cardiff	Cent, Braz. R.R.
	Danish.	180	Nuv so	B. Ares) Community
n	lik Aurorita	170	Jan 15	Antwerp.	E Preher & C
	hk Richard	353	16	Bs Aires	C. Hecksher & C
С	hg Duane	2199	Feb. 2	Marseilles.	Tu order
	Dutch	204	2	Victoria	Wille, S. & C
n c c	sp Emmanuel	1498	1)ec 27	Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
	bk Fernand Immi	597	Dec. 1	Hordeaux.	Duvirier & C Berla & C Wilson Sons & C
v	lik St. Andresse.	621	28 Jan. 16	Marseilles	Berla & C
	sp Emmanuel Freuch lik Fernand I Inni lik St. Andresse lik Valentine German sp Labussa	7391		Carum	Wilsim Sons & C
С	bk Am da & Elix	1770	Jan s	Hamburg	Wilsim Sons & C In distress To order It, Rodrigues & C C, Hecksher & C To order Pinheiro & Hassos
	bk Freya	315 659	16	Cardiff	H. Rodrigues & C
1	bg Hurich	300	Felt. 7	lis Aires.	C. Hecksher & C
	bg Just Ginelia.	360	7	Imbituba	Pinheiro & Hasses
v	ble Baltimore	460	Nov. 3	Marseilles	Durivira & C
С	bk N Unthama	481	Dec. 20	Sta Cath'a	L. Romaguera
11	Mornegian				Aremet, 17, & C
С	lik India	1216	Dec. 5	Nemport	Cent. Broz. R R.
	bk Haab	871	20	Quebre	Berla & C
n II	sp Socumen	1366	31	Cardiff	Cent. Biaz. R.R.
II	Germani Valanosa, Valanosa	904	31	Cardiff	I. Romaguerna Aremier, J. & C. In distress Comt. Bra. R. R. Comt. Bra. R. R. L. Leis Source & C. Comt. Braz. R. R. R. Kedrigues & C. Coop. Carvão Braz. Cond. Co. R. Rodigues & C. Coop. Carvão Braz. Cond. Co. R. Rodigues & C. C. W. Gross & C. Braz. Cond. Co. W. Gross & C. Braz. Cond. Co. W. Gross & C. Brazil Ind. Logo Iraños Lloyd Braz. R. C. C. W. Gross & C. Lloyd Braz. R. C. C. W. Gross & C. Lloyd Braz. R. C. C. W. Gross & C. Lloyd Braz. C. W. Gross & C. Loyd Braz. C. C. W. Gross & C. Loyd B
	bk Arjel	982	Jan 2	Cardiff	Braz. Conl Co.
	lng Patmos	347	5	Westerne's	C. Hecks) or & C
	lig Sommersol	336	6	Westerw'k.	C. W. Gross & C
C	lik Pr. Arthur	003	6	Crarliff	Norton, M'w & C
	hk Orontes	336 955 962 826 699 1356 541 343 512 991 703 349 448 150	9	Grangem'h	Brazil Ind.
	bk Pr. Charlie	1350	15	Cardin	Lloyd Braz.
	bk Success	541	15	Hambure	P. Bernardes & C
	ltk Orvar Odd	512	16	Copenh'en	C. W. Gross & C
	hk Helene	703	10	Pensacola	Boyd Bmz.
	hk Linnea	3411	22	Oporto	A. J. M. Perena
	bg Rin	150	26	Mossoró	To order
	bg Rabbi	294	reb.	Mossoró	Vieira Mattos&A
	ng Punctum	228	1	San Pedro.	L. Camuytano
	bg S Manorl	233	Duc. 2	Mossoro.	A. M. Marinh
	bk Julius bk Sereia	601	26	Oporto	Maceda Jr. &
	bg Fanny	148	an. 16	Villa Nova.	To master
	lik Ceres	381	24 ch 24	Lisbou	In distress
١.	sp America	930	20, 2	Oporto	Costa Simões A
	bk Success tik Over Odd. hk Fred Stang hk Helene hk Halmen hg Rubbi hg Rinch hg Rubbi hg Rubbi hg Rinch hg Rubbi hg Rubb	1018	ant.	Cardie	A. M. Marinha Maceda Jr. & C Veiga Pinto & C To master In distress I. A. G. Santo Costa Simões &
	Spanish		., 7		INTINE IT THE TANK
	Stort sh	249	cb. 6	La Pinta	To order
	lik Augusta	658 1	Dec. 26	Getle	C. W Gross
	ing lines	251	28	Rosario .	Betla & C
	sp Acciuston	465 J	an. I	Gottenb'rg	Berlit & C
1	tik Stella.	416	15	Wester'wk	C. Hecks
	bk Sidney hk Augusin hig Innes hig Innes hk Gefton sp Accrington hk Siella sp Candoren bk Chili bk Express	712	16	Cardiff	C. W Gross Bella & C A. P. dos S Berlia & C Lace Irm C. Hecks B. Rodri C. W. Gr C. W. Gr C. Hecks & C C. Hecks
	bk Express	309	16	Wester wk.	C. Hecks
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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.								February 7th, 1890.						
Present	Interest	Rate	1	Nominal			Cupita	Copital	Reserve	BANK	.S. Dwittent	Nom.	1 Last	I
Amount	payable JanJuly	90	Apolices, gold	value 200\$-1,000\$	Last sule	Closing quotitions	10,000,000\$	prid up	fault	RID by JANUARO	fuid	value	sule	Closing quotations
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Present Amount	Interest	Rate	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	3, 410, 104 1, 000, 101 20, 000, 100	1,079,665 599,000 10,000,000 5,718,220	511,00H 2,528,414	Commercial do Rio de Lin	11 000 - 100	01 200	108 our	
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									, ,		jan. 91[200	250 000	

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

T ROT

Date	Steamer	Deslination							
Feb. 11	Tamar	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, South- ampton and Antwerp. Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon. Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp							
,, 19	Trent	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres							
23	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lishon. Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp							

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